The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1342.—Vol. XXXI. LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1861. (WITH SUPPLEMENT) { STAMPED......SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 17 years.) 1

MR. JAMES LANE. No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

James Lane has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—20 Alfred Consols; 25 Bottle Hill; 20 Clitters, £2⅛; 25 Charlotte; 20 East Devon, 32s. 6d.; 25 Great Retallack, 26s.; 25 Great Alfred; 30 Great Wheal Martha, 18s.; 3 Great Wheal Fortune, £12; 5 Gonamena, £2½; 10 Marke Valley, £7¼; 25 Lady Bertha, 30s.; 20 New Wheal Frances, 11s.; 5 North Treskerby, £23¼; 50 North Hallenbeagle, 32s. 6d.; 20 New Treleigh, 45s.; 50 North Minera, 34s.; 2 Providence, £42; 20 Redmoor, 3s. 6d.; 50 Sortridge, 10s. 6d.; 20 Trumpet United, 14s.; 5 Wheal Hearle, £9; 5 Wheal Anne, £3⅛.

Mr. Lane is a BUYER of any number of Great North Tolgus. 2

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK,
SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3
Telegraphic messages to Buy or Sell Mine Shares punctually attended to.

MR. PETER WATSON is instructed to PURCHASE and SELL the UNDERMENTIONED MINE SHARES, subject to a charge of 2 per cent., for immediate delivery and cash payment:—

DIVIDEND MINES.

No. of shares.	PURCHASER. Mines.	Price. £	s.	d.	No. of shares.	SELLER. Mines.	Price. £	s.	d.
10	Alfred Consols	£ 2	5	0	1	Carn Brea	95	0	0
2	East Basset	100	0	0	1	South Frances	137	0	0
1	Ding Dong	9	0	0	1	South Caradon	301	0	0
5	East Caradon	24	0	0	2	North Roskear	19	10	0
4	Trelawny	13	15	0	100	Kelly Bray	1	2	9
2	Herodsfoot	38	0	0	30	Wheal Gryllis	3	10	0
1	Wheal Seton	60	0	0	5	Rosewarne	22	0	0
20	Kelly Bray	1	0	0	20	North Basset	4	10	0
5	Tincroft	5	5	0	30	East Caradon	24	25	0
1	West Caradon	67	10	0	1	West Seton	—		
2	Providence	41	0	0	2	East Basset	102	10	0
1	Wheal Margaret	50	0	0	5	Kitty (Lelant)	11	0	0
25	Ludcott	3	15	0	7	Par Consols	8	17	6
1	Grambler	16	10	0	1	United Mines	—		
3	Rosewarne United	20	10	0					

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

No. of shares.	PURCHASER. Mines.	Price. £	s.	d.	No. of shares.	SELLER. Mines.	Price. £	s.	d.
100	Budnick Consols	£ 1	2	0	50	Budnick Consols	£ 1	5	0
25	East Grenville	2	2	6	100	East Grenville	2	5	0
25	Lady Bertha	—			2	North Treskerby	—		
300	Wheal Arthur	0	6	6	50	Wheal Arthur	0	7	6
20	North Downs	4	0	0	200	Lady Bertha	1	12	0
5	Rosewall Hill	1	10	0	5	Trencrom	3	1	3
20	Wheal Unity	0	18	6	5	Camborne Vean	2	6	3
50	East Russell	6	5	0	50	North Minera	1	12	0
20	East Alfred	1	15	6	5	Garlidna	6	5	0
10	Hingston Down	3	0	0	100	Gurlyn	0	5	0
10	Wheal Uny	—			30	Treweatha	0	12	0
5	Stray Park	1	16	0	50	Unity	0	19	3
5	Caradon Consols	12	0	0	5	East Russell	6	10	0
50	Pedn-an-drea	0	15	0	2	Stray Park	37	0	0
50	Great Retallack	1	3	9	30	North Robert	0	14	6
1	Bryn Gwiog	33	0	0	2	North Crofty	7	10	0
15	North Buller	2	15	0	1	West Frances	16	15	0
					10	Henrietta	2	1	3
					37	Great Retallack	1	5	0
					20	Great Baddern	0	12	3
					25	Wheal Crebor	0	12	0

SELLER—(Continued).

No. of shares.	Mines.	£	s.	d.
5	North Buller	3	5	0

Bankers: Union Bank of London. 4

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—A SPECIAL REPORT made in this mine APPEARS in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR of Friday last, and can be obtained on application, price 6d. 5

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—A SPECIAL REPORT on this mine WILL APPEAR in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR of Friday next. 6

MR. LELEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C 7

MR. LELEAN has ONE HUNDRED EAST GRENVILLE SHARES FOR SALE, which he can recommend for investment. Immediate application necessary, as he anticipates a rise in the price of shares very shortly.
4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, May 10, 1861. 8

MR. WM. BROWNE, Jun., 3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, is instructed to SELL:—

1 Bryn Gwiog, £34.
1 East Basset, £100.
5 East Caradon, £22.
5 Great Fortune, £13.
10 Ludcott, £4.
5 Marke Valley, £7½.
5 Par Consols, £9½.
1 South Frances, £135.
1 So. Basset, £16.
5 West Basset, £18.
1 West Caradon, £69.
10 West Fowey, £5⅛.
10 West Polmear, £1.

May 10, 1861. 9

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the following SHARES:—

70 Calstock, 12s. 6d.
20 Crelake, £3⅜.
20 Drake Walls, 16s. 9d.
East Caradon, £24.
E. Grenville, £2 6s. 3d.
East Russell, £6⅝.
Gawton United, 6s.
30 Great Retallack, £1⅜.
200 Lady Bertha, 32s. 6d.
50 Fowey and Par, 15s.
50 North Robert, 15s.
50 North Trelawny, 4s. 6d.
Nor. Treskerby, £24½.
100 Pelyn Wood, 3s. (cl. pd.)
50 Sortridge, 10s. 6d.
Stray Park, £37.
S. Car. Wh. Hooper, £⅞.
100 Wheal Edward, £2.
50 Wheal Norris, 21s.
Wheal Unity, 20s. 6d.
Wh. Grenville, £2¾.

Mr. T. Rosewarne has SPECIAL BUSINESS in—

Birch Tor and Vitifer.
East Caradon.
East Gunnis Lake.
East Grenville.
East Russell.
Trelawny.
North Robert.
Wheal Moyle.
Wheal Arthur.

May 10, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London. 10

MR. JAMES HUME, SHAREBROKER, 1, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. Commission, 1¼ per cent.
The "Mining Share Monitor" for May, just out, price 6d. The most reliable information on East Carn Brea, East Grenville, and other mines. 11

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.

E. Gompers is a BUYER of 20 East Caradon, £24; 20 Hingston Down, £2; 50 North Robert, 10s.; 20 Lady Bertha, £1¼; 50 Wheal Norris; 20 North Downs, £4⅛; 5 Providence, £40; 50 Calstock Consols. And is a SELLER of 20 Lady Bertha, £1½; 50 East Grenville; 50 North Robert, 13s.

Terms, 1¼ per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank. 12

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER STOCKS.

Mr. Batters, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at the closest market prices, and has made a selection from the mines of North Wales likely to be largely profitable in respect of dividends, and with great prospects of advance in market value. Full particulars from personal inspection can be had on application.

Mr. Batters for some time past has been studying the North Wales lead mining district, and periodically inspects its most important mines, and is at all times in correspondence with the most intelligent agents in the counties of Flint and Denbigh, and will be happy to advise with his correspondents as to investments in these important districts.

Mr. Batters is a BUYER or SELLER in most of the leading mines in Cornwall and in the Principality, and has FOR SALE 100 East Grenville, 5 Bryn Gwiog, 10 East Caradon, 3 West Bryn Gwiog, 2 Billins, 50 North Minera, 1 Silver Rake, and 20 Great Wheal Martha, at market prices, free of commission, and confidently recommends the selection as likely to prove very profitable. 13

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE-BUILDINGS, LONDON, has FOR SALE at the following prices, nett:—50 East Grenville; 50 Nant-y-Iago, 30s.; 45 Lady Bertha, 31s. 6d.; 5 Silver Rake, £19¼; 10 East Caradon, £24; 25 Crelake; 50 North Minera; 2 East Basset, £101; 100 Great Caradon, 10s.; 5 South Bryn Gwiog; 50 Kelly Bray, 23s.; 2 Treloweth, £4⅛; 30 Tolcarne, £2 15s.; 25 Wheal Grenville, 56s.; 50 Wheal Unity, 19s.; 100 Great North Tolgus, 35s.; 70 Great Retallack, 27s.; 2 West Caradon, £69½; 5 North Treskerby, £24¾; 100 Wheal Trevelyan; 30 North Downs, £4 4s.; 5 North Crofty, £6⅞; 20 Wheal Ludcott, £4; 5 Billins, £19¾; 4 West Bryn Gwiog, £1⅛; 35 Charlotte United, 16s.; 5 Wheal Hearle, £10; 100 New Wheal Francis; 5 Old Tolgus, £14¼; 2 South Caradon; 10 South Gorland; 3 Wheal Damsel; 30 Cefn Cilcen, 7s. 9d.; 50 Trumpet United, 13s. 3 Providence; 50 Pedn-an-drea, 14s.; 20 East Russell, £6⅝; 2 Bryn Gwiog, £38; 150 Worthing, 14s.; 5 Trelawny, £14¾; 20 North Buller; 2 South Wheal Frances, £134; 50 Lewis, 6s.; 5 Great Wh. Fortune, £13¼; 25 Buller and Bertha, 15s.; 10 Wh. Gryllis, £3 12s. 6d.; 50 North Robert; 25 Great South Tolgus, £5; 50 East Budnick, 7s. 9d.; 50 West South Caradon, 14s. 9d.; 40 Alfarrack, 7s.

14

GEORGE MOORE,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER. 15

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

20 Anglo Mexican Mint, £13 10s.
10 Alfred Cons., £3 6s. 9d.
5 Brynford Hall, £19¾.
3 Bryn Gwiog.
20 Bottle Hill, 18s.
10 Bryntail.
4 Billins, £20¼.
1 Buller, £109.
1 Carn Brea, £89.
5 Cobre, £39¼.
35 Charlotte United, 15s 9d.
20 Crelake, £3¼.
3 Calvadnack.
20 Cefn Cilcen, 7s. 9d.
25 Central Minera, £1⅜.
1 Copper Hill, £87½.
30 Cuddra, 32s.
5 Craddock Moor, £26.
16 Camborne Vean, £2¼.
2 Cargoll, £16 17s. 6d.
1 Dev. Gt. Con., £342.
2 Ding Dong, £11⅞.
25 Dolcoath United, 20s 6d.
20 Drake Walls, 16s. 9d.
3 E. Caradon, £24 7s. 6d.
10 East Russell, £6 6s. 9d.
5 East Carn Brea, £8.
40 East Budnick, 8s.
1 East Basset, £98¾.
5 East Margaret, £2.
50 East Grenville, 39s. 3d.
20 East Rosewarne, 29s 3d.
100 East Kongsberg, 13s. 9d.
2 Grambler, £17.
50 Great Alfred, 12s. 9d.
5 Gonamena, £2 6s. 9d.
25 Great Retallack, 25s 9d.
70 Gt. Wh. Martha, 16s 6d
20 Gernick, 4s. 6d.
5 Gt. South Tolgus, £4¾.
50 Great Moelwyn.
20 Gurlyn, 5s.
20 Great Brigan, 38s. 6d.
3 Herward, £17.
5 Hings. Down, £2 7s. 6d.
1 Kitty (Lelant), £10⅞.
50 Lady Bertha, 27s. 6d.
15 Kelly Bray, 22s. 3d.
100 Lady Eliza, 8s. 6d.
10 Marke Valley, £7 2s 6d.
3 Mary Ann, £12 15s.
40 Mariquita.
10 North Frances, £4¼.
30 North Minera (20s. pd.)
2 North Roskear, £18¾.
10 North Basset, £4 18s 9d
1 New Seton, £45½.
25 New Frances, 8s. 9d.
20 North Exmouth, 12s 9d
5 No. Treskerby, £22⅞.
10 North Downs.
20 New Treleigh.
60 North Rhine, 6s. 9d.
50 New Crow Hill, 15s. 6d.
20 North Dolcoath, 8s.
20 Nant-y-Iago, 27s. 6d.
10 North Robert, 14s. 9d.
5 North Levant, £3¼.
6 Old Tolgus United.
5 Par Consols, £8 18s. 9d.
2 Providence, £42½.
3 Pentre Lygan, £20.
20 Redmoor, 3s. 6d.
1 Rosewarne United.
20 Rosewall Hill & Ransom, £1 17s. 6d.
10 Saint John del Rey, £32 18s. 9d.
20 Silver Bank (10s. paid), 7s. 6d.
20 South Garras.
10 So. Carn Brea, £3 5s.
4 Stray Park, £36¼.
1 South Caradon, £304.
1 St. Ives Consols.
20 South Herodsfoot.
4 Silver Rake, £19.
50 Sortridge Cons., 9s. 9d.
3 S. Bryn Gwiog, £17¾.
20 S. Condurrow, 13s. 9d.
2 South Basset, £14½.
40 South Caradon Hooper, 13s. 6d.
1 South Frances, £130.
25 South Gorland (last call paid).
60 So. Lady Bertha, 3s.
5 Silver Vein, £2 1s.
20 Tamar Con., £1 19s 9d.
5 Tincroft, £5¾.
30 Tolvadden, £2 13s. 9d.
5 Trelawny, £13 18s. 9d.
2 Trelyon Consols, £12¾
20 Treweatha, 9s. 9d.
60 Tees Side, 6s. 9d.
2 United Mines, £31¾.
25 United Mexican.
50 Vale of Towy, 6s. 9d.
1 W. Caradon, £66 18s 9d
40 West So. Caradon.
3 W. Stray Park.
30 Wheal Unity, 19s. 9d.
1 West Seton, £344.
1 Wheal Clifford, £180.
50 Worthing, 15s.
3 Wendron Con.. £19 18 9
10 Wh. Grenv., £2 14s 9d.
15 Wh. Ludcott, £3 17s 6d
10 Wh. Gryllis, £3 13s. 9d.
20 Wh. Wrey, 14s., ex call.
20 Wheal Harriett, 36s 9d.
40 Wheal Moyle, £2¾.
1 West Sharp Tor, £35.
2 Wh. Margaret, £52.
2 W. Bryn Gwiog.
5 Wheal Hearle.
30 West Wendron, 10s. 9d.
1 Wheal Seton, £73¾.
2 Wh. Damsel.
20 West Margaret, 10s. 9d.
40 West Tolvadden, 6s. 9d.
30 Wheal Cupid.
2 West Frances, £18 10s.
20 Wheal Edward.
30 Wh. Trevelyan, 4s. 9d.
10 Wheal Arthur, 6s. 3d.
5 West Fowey Consols.
10 West Providence.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, May 10, 1861. 16

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS of MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION of STOCK.

Commission on share transactions, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. for less sums. 17

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

C. Powell informs his friends and the public that the situation of his office (adjoining the Mining Exchange) enables him to act promptly on all orders confided to him, either by post or telegraph; and begs to assure those who may favour him with business on commission, or at nett prices, that his best endeavours shall be used for their interest.

Office hours: 10 till 5. Commission, 1¼ per cent.
May 10, 1861. Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane. 18

EDWARD COOKE, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., begs especially to direct the attention of the mining public to Wheal Moyle. No mine in the list contains better chances of becoming a permanent dividend property than this one. The fullest investigation as to its merits is solicited, and every facility will be afforded to parties wishing to have the mine inspected. A map, showing its relative position to the richest mines that Cornwall has ever produced, sent free on receipt of six postage-stamps.
May 10, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury. 19

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.,
OFFERS FOR SALE, free of any commission:—

20 Cuddra, 31s. 3d.
60 Unity, 19s. 3d.
50 W. So. Caradon, 15s.
10 Gt. So. Tolgus, £4½.
5 No. Treskerby, £24¾.
5 Great Fortune, £12¾.
10 West Providence, 7s.
30 Great Alfred, 13s. 9d.
1 South Frances, £133½.
1 W. Bryn Gwiog, £34.
20 Camborne Vean, £2.
25 Charlotte, 15s.

WANTED:—Herodsfoot, Sidney, and East Caradon.
May 10, 1861. Bankers: London and Westminster. 20

MR. J. S. PHILLIPS, C.E., MINING ENGINEER, SHAREBROKER, &c. (from Cornwall), has FOR SALE, at nett prices:—

12 North Downs, £4 6s 9d
15 Alfred Con., £2 16s 9d.
25 Grenville, £2 15s.
10 Camborne Vean, £2⅜.
2 West Basset, £18½.
35 Wheal Unity, £1 1s 6d.
50 Fowey & Par Utd.. 15s.
50 East Grenville, £2¼.
25 Yarner, £2.

And is a BUYER of 10 East Caradon, £21; and 1 Margaret, £52.

J. S. Phillips, from extensive mining connections, will advise capitalists of the shares best calculated to advance in market value during the next six months, either for a present fee, or a small share of the profits, arising from the difference of purchase and sale thereof. Buy immediately, and secure the general rise.

Particulars of two good progressive mines on application.

Reports on the mines of each district, from the best local authorities.

Valuations, estimates, specifications, and drawings for mining and other machinery executed.—12, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London, E.C. 21

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.—WANTED, FIFTY SHARES in this mine.—Address, stating lowest price, "A. Z.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. 22

JOHN WM. HUTCHINSON has the following FOR SALE, at nett prices, and for immediate delivery:—

5 Alfred Consols, £2⅜.
20 Bottle Hill, 18s. 6d.
1 Basset, £99.
1 Cargoll, £17½.
2 Grambler, £17.
2 Margaret, £53.
2 North Treskerby, £24½
2 Providence, £41½.
1 Rosewarne Utd., £23½.
1 South Frances, £133.
1 Seton, £71½.
10 Trencrom, £2¾.
3 Trelyon, £12½.
2 Wendron, £21¼.

78, Old Broad-street, May 10, 1861. 23

SHARES FOR SALE:

10 Edward, £2 1s. 3d.
10 Buller and Basset, 7s 6d
1 Rosewarne Utd., £21½.
5 Trevoole (cl. pd.), £6⅞
20 So. Condurrow, 14s.
50 Wheal Unity, 19s. 9d.
2 No. Treskerby, £24½.
20 Charlotte Utd., 15s.
20 Rose. & Herland, 5s. 3d.
20 Waterloo Life (offer).
20 Merllyn (call paid), £⅞
20 Wheal Mary Emma, 2s.
10 Wh. Grenville, 48s. 9d.
20 Rosewall Hill, £1¾.
50 Wheal Arthur, 6s. 3d.
25 English and Irish University (offer).
10 Wheal Uny, £4¼.

Apply to Mr. Nevard, Post-office, Throgmorton-street, London. 24

LONDON MINE AGENCY (Established 1848).

REMOVAL.—Mr. PEET'S MINE AGENCY is REMOVED to 62, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, where information may be had upon all mines, British or foreign.

Office of reference to mines. Reports furnished from competent and confidential agents. Loans upon shares, and stocks purchased or sold on the usual commission.

Note.—A few gentlemen may now join in the purchase of a mine, with great chances of a successful return for small outlay.

Mr. Peet calls attention to the Silver Bank Mines, as a valuable property, and will furnish particulars on application. These shares will soon be at a high premium upon the merits of the mines, tested by sales of ore.

62, Moorgate-street, London, February, 1861. 25

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.

N.B.—Messrs. Horley and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application. 26

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30th MARCH, 1861, is NOW READY.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

27

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

The following shares have been placed in the hands of Mr. Thomas FOR SALE; and such stock not having a daily market quotation, Mr. Thomas would be glad to treat with anyone wishing to purchase any part thereof:—25 Silver Valley, 2 St. Aubyn and Gryllis, 50 Wheal Rose, 11 West Alfred Consols, 150 North Downs and Wheal Rose, 4 Trebarvah, 10 East Margaret, 12 East Trefusis, 1 Deep Level (Lead, Halkin), 5 Wh. Trefusis. 28

JOHN R. PIKE, GENERAL SHAREDEALER,
3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 29

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES,
1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank. 30

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER, late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed. 31

MR. THOMAS SPARGO, SHAREBROKER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 2½ per cent. 32

MR JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, 2½ per cent. on smaller sums.
Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street. 33

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS. 34

MR. J. SYKES, LEEK, STAFFORDSHIRE.
WANTED:—5 Caradon Consols, £8; 50 Dale, 15s.; 10 Crebor, 10s.; 20 Kelly Bray, £1.—FOR SALE: 2 East Treskerby; 30 Dale, 17s. 6d.; 100 South Wh. Margaret.

Parties wishing to dispose of shares can have them inserted free of cost unless a sale is effected. 35

DALE SHARES.—WANTED, ONE THOUSAND SHARES (paid up), in this mine.—State lowest price, nett, to "W. S.," Cheadle, Staffordshire. 36

TO BE SOLD, SIXTY SHARES in the NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED), at 6s. per share, expected to pay shortly a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share. Also, FORTY SHARES in a LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, paying 5 per cent., dividends payable half-yearly, next payable at Midsummer.—Apply to "J. D.," care of Messrs. Ward Brothers, 56, Bartholomew-close, E.C. 37

SLATE QUARRY, NORTH WALES.—In a QUARRY OPENED and AT WORK CAPITAL from £5000 to £20,000 MAY BE SAFELY EMBARKED. Profits 20 per cent. and upwards. Limited liability if desired.—Address, post-paid, to "Delabole," care of Henry Gardner, Esq., 2, Adelphi-terrace, W.C. 38

ON SALE, in NORTH WALES, a SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, partly opened.—For reports, &c., apply to "J. H.," Post-office, Llanberis, North Wales. 39

AN EXTENSIVE CHINA CLAY SETT, the refuse of which as well is first-class for tiles and bricks, is OFFERED FOR SALE.—For further information, address "W. H.," Ashburton Post-office, Devon. 40

SULPHUR ORES TO LET, royalty moderate. Assay, by Mitchell, London, 40; iron, 36; and copper, 3. 30 to 40 tons quarried. Veins very extensive. Access easy to shipping.—Apply to W. Forlong, Esq., of Erins, Lochfyne.
See *Mining Journal* of March 16, page 174. 41

SECRETARY.—WANTED, the AID of a GENTLEMAN to FORM a small COMPANY for WORKING a MINERAL PROPERTY. The amount required is less than £1000. He may expect the secretaryship, at a moderate salary, as the duties would be very light. The undertaking is perfectly *bona fide* and sound, as will be shown on enquiry. References will be required and offered.—Apply in the first instance to "S. Y.," care of Messrs. Pottle and Son, Royal Exchange, London. 42

TO CAPITALISTS.—In the West Riding of Yorkshire, an EXTENSIVE COLLIERY, comprising four seams of coal, upwards of 1600 acres each, three of them now at work, is in WANT of a PARTNER, who can bring in from £12,000 to £15,000, to fill the place of two partners who are retiring. Would not be required to take any active part in the management of the concern.—Full particulars on addressing "M. E.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C. Principals only treated with. 43

TO COLLIERY VIEWERS AND OTHERS.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN who has had several years' experience in the North, and can produce satisfactory testimonials, is DESIROUS of OBTAINING a SITUATION as UNDERGROUND MANAGER. Can survey and plan, &c.—Address, "A. B.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.—May 1, 1861. 44

WANTED, a COLLIERY MANAGER, fully competent to UNDERTAKE the MANAGEMENT of the MINING and COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENTS. No one need apply who cannot produce the most satisfactory testimonials.—Applications to be made to Messrs. Charles Seely and Co., New Birchwood and Coates Park Collieries, Alfreton, Derbyshire. 45

A COLLIERY TRADE MANAGER and BOOK-KEEPER will shortly be OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. He understands book-keeping by double entry, and possesses good business habits, and a high moral character. First-class references.—Address, "Hector," care of Mr. Wheeler, Portland House, Clifton. 46

STEAM ENGINE.—WANTED, a 10, 12, or 14 in. cylinder CONDENSING WINDING ENGINE, with cage and gear complete.—Letters to be addressed to Mr. W. Battye, 33, Great Winchester-street, E.C. 47

FOR SALE, a good 30 in. PUMPING ENGINE and BOILER. A 10 horse PORTABLE ENGINE FOR SALE OR HIRE. A GRINDER, 14 in. rolls, with wrought-iron spindles.—Apply to W. Mathews, Engineer, Tavistock. 48

MONEY ADVANCED in town or country, at long and short dates, on STOCKS, SHARES, or OTHER PROPERTY; also, on PERSONAL SECURITY. Bills discounted.—Address, enclosing stamped envelope, "A. W. T.," News Rooms, 151, Cheapside, London, E.C. 49

WHEAL TREVELYAN MINE.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers of this company will be HELD at the account-house, on the mine, on TUESDAY, the 14th May, at One o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration an advertisement which appeared in the various local papers, and the *Mining Journal*, signed by Capt. Floyd, the late agent, who was dismissed from his situation on account of his misstatements, incorrect reports, and gross misconduct as an agent. Also, for the purpose of taking into consideration the general position and prospects of the mine.

By order, EDWARD KING, Sec. 50

RELEATH TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY LIMITED,
AND
EAST RELEATH MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Mr. PAUL RABY, Jun., is NO LONGER the PURSER and SECRETARY of the above companies, and that all communications relative to the business and affairs thereof must, until further notice, be addressed to me, the undersigned.

And notice is hereby also given, that ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS upon or against the above-named companies, or either of them, for supplies to the mines or otherwise, ARE REQUESTED to SEND the PARTICULARS THEREOF without delay to me, the undersigned.

By order of the Directors and Shareholders,
32, Albion-street, Leeds, April 27, 1861. JOHN BLACKBURN, Solicitor. 51

MESSRS. THOMAS PENROSE and THOMAS PRICE UNDERTAKE ASSAYS and ANALYSES of EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINERAL PRODUCT, FUEL, and MANURES, at Messrs. Richardson and Co.'s Assay Office and Laboratory, Copper Ore Wharves, Swansea. 52

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCASHIRE. 53

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, MANUFACTURERS of BEST "YORKSHIRE," and of STEEL IRON TYRE BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS. 54

THE GLAN-Y-PWLL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each.
Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-57.
DIRECTORS.
Col. BUSH, 55, York-terrace, Regent's-park.
G. B. CARR, Esq., Merchant, 5, Lawrence Pountney-place, Cannon-street.
WILLIAM OGILVIE, Esq., Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, City.
JOSEPH JACKLIN, Esq., Brighton (late firm Pontifex and Jacklin).
Lieut.-Col. GEORGE O'BRYEN OTTLEY, Albion Tower, South Norwood.
MORRIS ROBERTS, Esq. (firm of Roberts and Griffiths), Glanmorfa Slate Works, Carnarvon.
BANKERS—The London and County Bank.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Meyrick and Gedge, 4, Story's-gate, Great George-st., Westminster.
BROKERS—Messrs. Huggins and Rowsell, 1, Threadneedle-street, London.
Messrs. J. J. Stephens and Son, Dublin.
Messrs. Brodie and Byrn, Livre Chambers, Liverpool.
Mr. Robert M'Ewen, Ducie-buildings, Bank-street, Exchange, Manchester.
MANAGER—Thomas Cooper Smith.
OFFICES,—5, WARNFORD COURT, THROGMORTON STREET, CITY.

The object of this company is to work the Glan-y-Pwll Slate Quarries, situated in the parish of Festiniog, in the county of Merioneth, North Wales, and on the same mountain range as those magnificent quarries owned by Lord Palmerston, Messrs. Huddart and Mathews, and Mr. Holland. This sett adjoins their boundary, is a direct continuation of their seam, and consequently produces slate rock of precisely the same character and quality.

From the position of this sett it is, perhaps, unequalled in Wales in natural facilities. The workings are about 250 yards from the level, and the slate rock crops out from the top of the mountain. From the works an incline, at a comparatively small cost, may be laid down for the conveyance of slates in railway trucks direct to the main line, running within 100 yards of the mountain, to the quay at Port Madoc. The carriage is about 3s. 6d. per ton. Another very important advantage is the space afforded for the deposit of waste or debris sufficient for an unlimited period. The water-power is at all seasons ample for any work that may be required.

A considerable portion of the capital has been already subscribed.

Plans of the quarry, together with reports and samples of the slates, may be seen at the office of the company.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the bankers, solicitors, brokers, and the manager, at the office of the company, where prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained.

55

THE GLAN-Y-PWLL SLATE AND SLAB COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED after SATURDAY, the 25th day of May instant.
5, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, City, May 10, 1861.

66

THE NORTH HAFOD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in virtue of the 19th and 20th Vic., c. 47, and 20th and 21st Vic., c. 14.
Capital £12,000, in 6000 shares of £2 each. Deposit, 10s. per share.
And the balance, if required, to be paid by instalments of 5s. each, at intervals of not less than three months.
SECRETARY—Mr. Thomas Spargo.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. Matthew Francis.
OFFICES,—224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

The North Hafod Silver-Lead Mining Company has been formed for the purchase and development of a rich and productive silver-lead mine, situate two miles from Devil's Bridge, thirteen miles to the east of Aberystwith, and about a mile from the projected Manchester and Milford Haven Railway.

The grant upon which the company is founded embraces an extensive tract of ground, subject to the very moderate royalty of 1-20th.

The North Hafod Mines are immediately adjoining to, and surrounded by, some of the richest and best paying mines in the district, Cwmystwith, Frongoch, and Nant-y-Cresan. Frongoch is now giving profits to the extent of £1000 per month, Cwmystwith of £600 per month, and Nant-y-Cresan £1800 per month.

The county of Cardigan has for several centuries been distinguished as one of the richest lead-producing districts in the kingdom, and second only to the celebrated Altendale, Wensdale, and Derwent Mines, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

A beneficent Providence has been prodigal in the bestowal of mineral treasures upon this favoured county (Cardigan), and they have been successfully wrought for centuries. Numerous large fortunes have been realised by the adventurers in its mines; and a distinguished instance is established in the case of the celebrated Sir Hugh Myddleton, who derived £2000 per month from one of them, with which he prosecuted his great work—the formation of the New River from Ware to Islington, to supply the inhabitants of the metropolis with pure water.

The North Hafod Mine is situate upon the great Frongoch lode, a vein of 33 ft. in width, containing courses of lead ore of excellent quality, nearly solid for an immense length, and from 9 to 10 ft. in thickness, the masses of ore lying in gossan or divisions of congenial striated lode stone.

Large courses of ore are opened upon close to the boundary of the company's grant, and it is intended to adopt the most efficient and economical method of opening the lodes, by driving a cross-cut to intersect them at a low level, where immense deposits of ore are known to exist.

The necessity for the construction of a steam-engine, and the heavy expenses attendant upon working one, will be averted by the adoption of water-power, which is immediately available to an unusual extent.

And it is confidently expected by the most competent authorities that the realised profit, upon an outlay of £3000 of the capital the promoters have provided for, will enable the company to pay a liberal dividend to its shareholders; whilst intersecting the lodes at various points, by cross-cut adits, will guarantee the certainty of producing immense profits to the shareholders.

The important position of the North Hafod Mines, and the intrinsic value of the various lodes which run the extreme length of the sett, will be fully appreciated upon a perusal of the report of the consulting engineer of the company, Capt. Matthew Francis, which accompanies this prospectus.

The advance of modern science, and the progress of enlightenment, are now introducing the railway system towards and amongst the Cardiganshire mountains, where their rich silver-lead mines abound, and in a brief time those fastnesses will participate in the facilities of transport afforded to the more favoured districts of England, when the nature of the mining property of this singularly favoured province (Cardigan) will be largely enhanced.

The mining operations of the company will be under, and subject to, the immediate supervision of the eminent engineer, Capt. Matthew Francis, to whose report reference has been made.

The promoters of the undertaking, fully impressed with the great value of the North Hafod Mine, and the profitable results which must accrue from its efficient working, offer the remaining shares to the public, with a conviction that such an opportunity for the investment of capital is rarely presented for consideration.

The capital of the company is to be £12,000, divided into 6000 shares of £2 each, whereon 10s. per share is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder, or balance of £1 10s. per share, to be called for by instalments of 5s. per share each, at intervals of three months, of all of which calls 21 days' clear notice is to be given.

The undertaking to be under the immediate direction of a board of directors, to consist of not less than three or more than seven members, each of whom shall be required to qualify for office by subscribing for, and holding, 50 shares at the least in the capital of the company.

The company to be incorporated under the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 47, and 20th and 21st Vic., cap. 14, to limit the liability of the shareholders to the amount of their respective subscriptions to the capital thereof; and the Articles of Association to define the system of management under which the company is to be conducted, and to contain provisions to secure and maintain a true and proper system of check and counter-check in its financial transactions, and in the issue and transfer of shares; and to secure power to the board of directors to commence the operations of the company, and to carry out and conduct the business thereof before the whole of the capital be subscribed, and when in its discretion it shall deem expedient.

Prospectuses, with plans and sections of the property, can be had on application to the secretary.

REPORT ON WEST BODCALL MINE.

April 15, 1861.—The Bodcall Mine is situate two miles to the east of Devil's Bridge, in Cardiganshire, and about 13 miles to the east of Aberystwith, and about a mile from the projected Manchester and Milford Haven Railway. The lode is a very fine gossan lode, presenting occasionally stones of lead embedded in the gossan, close to the surface. It is the same lode as that of the great Frongoch, and runs 50° of magnetic east, which in that mine is 33 ft. wide, containing courses of nearly solid ore from 9 to 10 ft. in width. The Bodcall Mine is situate just in the centre of the three dividend-paying mines of Frongoch, Nant-y-Cresan, and Cwmystwith. Frongoch is giving profit to the extent of £1000 per month, Cwmystwith of £600 per month, and Nant-y-Cresan of £1800 per annum. An adit level has been driven eastward upon the lode in the old Bodcall Mine, on the Crown property, which has yielded a large quantity of lead, and shows ore close to the boundary. I have no doubt when the lode is opened in depth, which it can be by either cross adits or adits along the vein, that very large bodies of ore will be discovered; in fact, it is all but demonstrated that the good course of ore discovered close to the boundary will be found at a little lower level to exist in this grant, as this is the usual inclination or dip of the bodies of ore in this part of the country. I have had considerable experience of these mines, so much so that £7500 invested under my superintendence in the immediate neighbourhood, within the last 27 years, produces a profit this year of upwards of £40,000. The trials in this country or district are very light as to the expenditure, the work of moderate hardness, averaging for levels about £5 per fm., and the water contained in it may be usually drained by means of 6-in. pitwork, and generally the ore is found by adit level, mining at a small comparative outlay. At Goginan, the small sum of £500 laid out under my directions laid open £216,000 worth of ore in the back of the adit, which made a profit of £60,000; and at Logylas, for even smaller expenditure, a discovery of lead was made in back of the adit which yielded £180,000 in ore money, and £50,000 in profit from above the adit. These facts, speak more of the nature and character of the lodes of this part of Cardiganshire and their produce than any speculative arguments would do. They testify to their value and the great fortunes to be made by scientifically exploring them. I will add, as to the permanency of the mines of this district, that the Lisburne Mines, which adjoin this property, were opened under my practical agency, 27 years ago, with a working capital of £2500, I then holding myself an interest in them, which I have since disposed of, but I understand from good authority that the profits will not be less than £10,000, or 400 per cent. upon the working capital. If it were necessary, I could multiply evidence of the riches of the veins of this district, but I think what I have stated is sufficient to give a fair notion of the general yield of the lodes. Geologically speaking, the veins are embedded in the most ancient of the slates, called the Cambrian series of measures; and they extend to a depth of upwards of 3000 fms., and are scarcely in any instance yet brought as low as the level of the sea. The Bodcall sett is on the western side of the great ridge of hills extending from Snowdon to the peaks of Brecon, called the Snowdonian range; at this point the elevation is about 1500 ft. above the sea level, and affords excellent facilities for adit level mining and water-power. The River Mynach is capable of being diverted to the most feasible sites for the mouths of the levels of mines, and the reduction of the ores and the drainage, under such arrangements as may be easily made, will cost almost nothing in comparison with the outlay when these expensive operations have to be effected by steam-power. Nothing can be more favourable than the tenure of the ground, which is by a lease from Mr. Chambers, of Hafod, for a royalty of 1-20th of the produce of the ore, and for a term of 40 years. And, in conclusion, I do not know that it is possible to find a piece of ground possessing so many points of interest, such good prospects, and held so favourably anywhere besides, and I advise you to lose no time in laying the lode open, by means of facilities at your disposal; and I have no doubt but that you will soon find yourselves possessed of a very good mine at Bodcall, for a comparatively trifling outlay.

To Thomas Spargo, Esq. MATTHEW FRANCIS.

57

Original Correspondence.

USE OF SALT IN ASSAYING COPPER ORES.

SIR,—The readers of your valuable Journal are much indebted to Messrs. Richardson and Co. for their contribution, published in last week's Journal. Such carefully-conducted experiments are extremely valuable when, as in this instance, confidence can be placed in the experimenters. The position that Messrs. Penrose and Price occupy is a sufficient guarantee that the results obtained and registered are completely reliable. I hope these gentlemen will not, therefore, think that I am ungrateful, or exhibit in any degree a captious spirit, if I suggest that the results obtained do not in any degree answer the question asked. The results of their experiments simply prove this,—that the *impurities* usually found in commercial chloride of sodium (common salt) have very little effect upon the assay. As these impurities are usually and principally sulphates and chlorides of magnesium, the results of Messrs. Penrose and Price are perfectly intelligible. I apprehend that these gentlemen have mistaken the general term *common salt* to refer to the impure commercial article, and not as it was meant, and is generally understood to mean, chloride of sodium, however *pure*. The question, as I understand it, is this,—Does the use of chloride of sodium, in the assay of copper ores, produce or occasion a loss of copper? Perhaps the question could not be in better hands, and if Mr. Penrose could make a few assays without using common salt (chloride of sodium) or any other chloride in his assay, and duplicates from the same ores in the usual way, Mr. Price giving the produce by analysis, we should then have the whole case before us. If enough of samples 1, 2, 3, and 4 remain, the results obtained as I suggest would, for the sake of comparison, be still more valuable.—*Alderley Edge, May* 7. W. HENDERSON.

PRACTICAL MINING—DRESSING ORES.

SIR,—I have had occasion within the past three years to pass through or reside in the most important mining and ore-dressing districts of Europe, and have recently spent some time in the most remarkable and interesting of all—that which occupies the southern portion of this island. I have found nowhere a class of men similarly engaged more intelligent and more indefatigable than those who break, draw, and dress the tin and copper ores of Cornwall and Devon; and it is to this intelligence that I trust when I venture to call their attention to a subject that must always strike the attention of one who has studied the dressing of ores as practised in Belgium, the Hartz, and the ore mountains of Saxony and Bohemia. I allude to the primitive character of the apparatus and methods employed in obtaining the black tin from the tinstuff. By the present system it cannot be doubted—1. That a considerable quantity of tin that should be collected passes off in the slimes; and 2. That an expense of 20 to 25 per cent. is incurred in the operation of washing (chiefly for labour) that might be avoided by the introduction of proper machinery.

The first of these propositions is proven by the fact that there are parties profitably engaged in treating slimes that settle from water that is allowed to flow from dressing-floors, which slimes, after having passed through the usual treatment, have been deemed sufficiently clean, and consequently have been allowed to pass from the property of the adventurers.

Regarding the introduction of new machinery, no person familiar with such things need do more than compare the number of labourers engaged in tin washing at the Altenberg Mine, in Saxony, with those washing the same amount of stuff in Cornwall, to be convinced that, by the proper use of Percussion Tables a large saving of wages might be secured, and a simple visit to the fourth "Zellerfelder Pockwerke," near Clausthal, in Hanover, would indicate the economy in working slimes that may be attained by the use of revolving frames, separators, and similar contrivances, I saw at one of the St. Just mines a separator, such as has been long and favourably known in Germany, but much ruder than those there generally in use. It was taking the place of several strips, and doing the work once performed by three or four girls, but in a much more complete manner, yet at the same time not requiring a force equal to $\frac{1}{20}$th of a horse power. This separator was but recently introduced here, and did not appear to be generally adopted. This one instance is but an illustration of what might be done in many cases were the subject of dressing machinery carefully investigated, and the experience of other countries added to the valuable stock now in the possession of Cornish miners. L.

PRACTICE AND THEORY OF STEEL MANUFACTURE.

SIR,—As I have always been, as a practical metallurgist, opposed to theoretical quackery on the subject of steel and iron manufacture, I do not wish to be classed with those who at present are creating a nine days' wonder by their ingenious but mistaken lucubrations upon the nature and composition of steel. Your correspondent, "Chemicus Ediensis," has named me as one of the dabblers in cyanogen compounds in connection with the manufacture of steel.

In the manufacture of my steel a blue slag is obtained; and making use of Greek derivations, as wiser men than I have done before, I deduce cyanogen from Κυανος γενναω—that is to say, my steel produces blue glass, and I call the former, therefore, cyanogen steel; but as to dealing in cyanogen compounds, I leave that to others, and they may reap the credit or the discredit which the use of these compounds may lead them to. No bad steel was ever improved by cyanogen compounds, and no good steel was ever made better by the addition of any of the popular nostrums, such as cyanide of iron, prussiate of potash, &c.

It is more than sixty years ago since my late father proved that carbon combined with ammoniacal compounds unites more readily with iron to form steel than carbon alone, or mixture with non-nitrogenised matters; but the steel was only made quicker, but no better than when clean dry oak charcoal was employed to carbonise the iron. As to steel containing ammonia, I have no doubt it contains just as much gold; and whoever finds the ammonia will also find the gold.

Mr. Fremy exposed a knife blade red-hot to a current of hydrogen gas for two hours (*risum teneatis*), and the blade gave out a strong ammoniacal smell, like a burnt donkey's hoof. Now, had the operator been barefooted, and there had been hot cinders lying about, the ammoniacal smell of burnt asinine hoof would have been readily accounted for. As it was, however, I can only conclude that the learned professor confounded the smell of carburetted hydrogen with that of burnt toe-nails. *Ex uno disce omnes*, and from the details of this memorable ammoniacal experiment we may judge upon what kind of data the nitrogen theory is based. Mr. Fairbairn is right to ignore such puerile absurdities, which, however, serve no doubt to interest those men of science who still believe that there is some mystery to be solved in the art and practice of steel making. There never could have been a more inapt ingredient selected for theorising upon, connected with steel manufacture, than nitrogen; for the best steel is made where nitrogen is wholly excluded, and the worst steel is made where nitrogen most abounds, and comes most into contact with the steel.

Melting-pots, in which the best cast-steel is fused, have their lids hermetically sealed down during the fusion of the steel by the vitreous slag formed by the action of the fuel upon the lids of the melting-pots. When a melting-pot thus hermetically sealed is taken out of the furnace, and the lid is separated from the mouth of the pot by a chisel or wedge, a flash of carbonic oxide immediately bursts out of the melting-pot; and, therefore, if nitrogen enters the pot, it must enter first through the substance of the hermetically sealed pot, and, secondly, by displacing the compressed carbonic oxide with which the pot is filled above the steel. Now, as all mixtures of materials which produce cast steel when melted, contain carbon and some oxide of iron when they are charged into the melting-pot, it follows that when heated therein carbonic oxide is generated, and, therefore, the whole of the space in the melting-pot not occupied by the materials is filled with an atmosphere of carbonic oxide, and when the lid of the pot becomes luted by the slag to the mouth of the melting-pot, the carbonic oxide forces its way for a time in small jets of blue flame through the vitreous luting until the internal formation of carbonic oxide has ceased, and the compressed gas can no longer force its way through the luting. How, then, does the nitrogen get in to unite with the steel? When the lids do not fit, or when there are rents or cracks in the sides of the pot so that the nitrogen can get in, then the steel is not nearly so good as when the pot is nitrogen proof. On the other hand, since nitrogen is said to be the *sine quâ non* in the manufacture of good steel, it should follow that the Bessemer process (or rather, to call it by its true name, the Martien process) ought to produce the finest possible quality of steel, for plenty of nitrogen is forced into and amongst the melted steel; but, unhappily for the theory, the Bessemer steel thus obtained is, as steel, a mere spurious, debased product, neither iron nor steel, and it has to be re-melted with carbon and an oxidised base, in order to convert it into good serviceable steel; and even thus prepared it bears no comparison with the good old-fashioned cast-steel prepared from first marks of Swedish iron, with exclusion of nitrogen.

The stereotyped nonsense written about steel in Encyclopædias is preferable to this nitrogen humbug. If any man thinks that a combination of iron, carbon, and cyanogen compounds only can produce steel, he has yet to learn the first principles of the science of steel making. The true theory of steel has been before the eyes of the scientific world for a century or more, but the simple deductions which might have been made from natural phenomena, and which would have led to the solution of the mystery, have been ignored, whilst the variety of scientific men has led them into interminable conjectures and speculations, and has induced them to form ingenious but baseless theories as to the conditions under which steel is produced, and the combinations of matter which constitute its excellence.

There is a sweeping revolution about to take place in the manufacture of steel, and we shall by-and-bye hear no more of the nitrogen theory, which will be extinguished in the new practice, which is more tangible and convincing than mere theory can possibly be. ROBERT MUSHET.

Coleford, May 8.

LOCKING SAFETY-LAMPS—THE "STEPHENSON."

SIR,—In the Journal of April 27 your correspondent, "D. K," speaks of the Stephenson lamp growing into favour, and asks a question as to the safe locking of this description of lamp. As "D. K." is evidently well acquainted with the subject on which he addresses you, I have great pleasure in giving a response to his query. Messrs. John Abbot and Co. have always entertained a very high opinion of the "Stephenson," and considered that a time would arrive when it would meet with more general adoption. The explosions of recent date, with such calamitous consequences, have most certainly aroused attention to the matter, and the Stephenson now seems to be decided on as the ideal of a safety-lamp. A desideratum, however, was to be met in locking the lamp securely. This had not escaped the attention of Messrs. Abbot, and they have adapted various means to the several descriptions of lamps made by them—such as locking at the top and from the bottom, as well as the ordinary mode of locking at the side.

I have forwarded you a lamp to-day with our patent lock adapted to the bottom of the lamp; and if "D. K." has the opportunity of inspecting it at your office I opine he will be satisfied at having again opened the correspondence on safety-lamps. As to the merits of the spring lock, I have only to allege that wherever it has been introduced it has given every satisfaction, and, perhaps, its chief merit is simplicity.

The vexed question of locks is one that will in all probability be left quite open, and if an approach can be made to the point without sinking the consideration of cost and efficiency—and these are points that purchasers of lamps will not waive—the question will have met with partial, if not satisfactory, solution.—*Gateshead Park Works.* CHAS. BASS.

AURIFEROUS DEPOSITS IN THE NORTHERN PARTS OF THE BRAZILS—No. IV.

SIR,—The limits or boundaries of the superficial extent of the auriferous ground have not as yet been sufficiently ascertained; but if the same base rocks extend further to west and north, and are not covered by strata of other rocks, then there can be no doubt but that deposits of considerable extent will have been developed; and as mining is a branch of industry almost unknown in that province, obviously the best course would be to find out all such deposits by means of systematically arranged explorations, and to select the ground in such a manner as to secure the most favourable spots. To obtain a clear insight into the surface configuration of the ground is, perhaps, of first importance, inasmuch as, coupled with some knowledge of the geological nature of base rock and alluvial ground, such an insight would furnish data, by a comparative and careful consideration of which an explorer would be enabled to fix the whereabouts of those localities where the richer deposits may reasonably be expected to exist. Such a proceeding would obviously tend to economise labour, by preventing works of actual mine exploration from being carried on, as it were, on haphazard rule, and, perhaps, scattered indiscriminately over a large area. The parallel and meridional structure of the base rock greatly facilitates the exploration and respective identification of similar channels at various points throughout their length, and the deviation in the dip of the lamination, the appearance of the substance of the rock, and of their enclosing diagonal and cross cleavage planes, and numerous other detail features, which it is impossible to describe in this hasty sketch, are of great importance, as, if I may say so, "geological guide-posts" in this respect.

The alluvial ground presents somewhat greater difficulties, on account of being affected even already by the slightest superficial local agencies, in addition to such modifications, both chemical and mechanical, which are in connection with the base rock, on which it reposes, or out of which it has been developed. But by perforating such ground (in spots that have been fixed upon by a general analysis of the surface configuration, &c.) by means of pits, trenches, cross-cuts, boring, &c., placed parallel to and at intervals from each other, and, if possible, at an angle with the general incline of surface and strata, an insight may be obtained into the shape and position of those, sometimes river-like and undulating, tapering, sometimes pool or reservoir-like zones or courses of ground, which are richer in gold than the rest.

It is well known that, by carefully observing and noting all the circumstances and detail phenomena surrounding and accompanying each respective zone, &c., a miner may obtain by practice such local knowledge and experience that, merely by sight, and some of the rudest tests, he will be able to distinguish richer from poorer ground, even where the metal does not happen to be visible. There are certain local phenomena and agencies, to attend to whose observation it would, especially in the case of auriferous deposits, almost appear to be of greater importance than, and preferable to, the indiscriminate application of some general geological rules and theories.

The nature of the forest around Montes Aureos is such that no excursion on horseback can be attempted without a "piccada," or bridle-path, having been previously cut in the direction of the intended line of march; and explorations on foot can only be made by the explorer, cutlass in hand, carving his way through the dense vegetation.

Provisions may be taken or brought from the establishment at Montes Aureos, where there are plantations of mandioc, rice, Indian corn, sugar-cane, &c.; but there is also a good supply of game—deer, wild boar, turkey, &c., met with in the forests, and abundance of fish in the rivers and lakes. Water occurs, besides in the rivers, here and there in the shape of rivulets, springs, pools, &c.; and in case of need water of very pure and good quality may be obtained by cutting through some of the thick creepers which interlace the forest in all directions, and are found hanging from the branches of the trees like ship's tackles. The water obtained from standing pools and very sluggish rivulets ought to be filtered, and generally used with precaution. The writer of this, while in Africa, was often compelled to drink water of shocking bad quality, and almost the colour (but by no means the taste) of stout, without experiencing any bad consequences; but while in the Brazils he once, after a hard day's ride, incautiously drank a quantity of water from a standing pool in the bed of a rivulet, and was almost instantly seized by most violent fever and burning headache: the case was desperate, and required immediate action, and there being no other remedy, he mixed a quantity of water from the same pool with some acid and carbonate of soda which, luckily, acted as a powerful emetic, and health was restored during the night. The climate in the interior appears to be healthier than near the coast, where, probably, the exhalations from the river mud during low-water furnish causes of disease. The mortality in the town of Maranhao is supposed to about 3·4 per cent. The heat is greatest from about 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., but the mornings and evenings are very agreeable. The prevailing sickness is intermittent fever, which I do believe is mostly brought on by injudicious diet (too much animal food), and, perhaps, by the what I might call "cutaneous respiration," of the body not being properly attended to. Any one of an originally healthy and strong constitution need not at all be afraid of the climate of that country, provided he is cautious and careful in his mode of living. Some useful rules in this respect will be found indicated in the *Mining Journal* of May 26, 1860, headed—"Hints on the Preservation of Health in Tropical Climates."

There are several routes by which the mines may be reached from Maranhao—*via* Alcantara, Girija, and Pinheiro, or Santa Helena (Rio Tury), or up the coast to the mouth of the River Maracasume, which is navigable by canoes in the wet season to within twelve miles from the mines, or up the coast, to the mouth of, and thence in canoe up, the River Gurupy, navigable safest during the dry season, because then the banks near the rapids are dry, and the men can get out and pull the canoes through the dangerous passages. The port on the Gurupy is likewise within about twelve miles from the mines. A traveller before starting ought to make himself well acquainted with the times of the tides, and arrange his journey in such a manner as to ascend with the rising, traverse shallow channels during high, and descend the river during falling tide. By neglecting this many vexatious delays will be caused, not to mention the risk of, perhaps, having to spend a night in a canoe on a muddy river in the midst of forests, and exposed to attacks of clouds of mosquitos, possessing the most tiger-like ferocity, and stinging through any clothes which are less than 1-7th of an inch thick.

G. J. GUNTHER.

THE OIL WELLS IN AMERICA—PETROLEUM.

SIR,—In the summer of 1859, and during the fall of the same year, Mr. E. L. Drake, formerly a conductor on the Newhaven Railway, was engaged as resident manager of the Seneca Oil Company, whose operations were carried on at Titusville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Mr. Drake commenced by digging trenches and a shallow pit, passing through the mould, then through 2 feet of gravel, and about 1 ft. of clay; immediately beneath this clay, and as if stopped out by it, the petroleum was found, but in such small quantities as to be an unremunerating operation. In conducting the work, Mr. Drake observed several small seams, or lines, branching from one spot, and inferred that if he went deeper he might reach the source of the oil or petroleum. After making the necessary enquiries at the Artesian salt wells of Syracuse, New York, it was determined to bore anew, anticipating as a final result reaching the salt-bearing water, and, as a contingent result, obtaining some light with respect to the petroleum. After boring 69 feet the drill dropped, as into a fissure, and whilst it could be withdrawn, it could not be turned; gas and oil came pouring up through the hole, and the discovery of petroleum in abundance was thus proved.

The Seneca oil had been noticed percolating at the edge of the creek from beneath the layer of clay at various points along a creek tributary to the Alleghany, and this creek had been consequently named "Oil Creek." Immediately upon Drake's discovery, parties along the creek, eleven miles distant, were stimulated to repeat Drake's experiment. On Hamilton McClintock's farm, and midway across the creek, a rude log-hut, erected before the memory of the oldest settlers, was known as the "Oil House," and at various points on the farm along the creek oil had been observed colouring the water with a film of iridescent tints; encouraged by these indications, Mr. McClintock and the firm of Brewer, Watson, and Co. jointly commenced sinking an Artesian well, and the result was precisely the same as in Drake's experiment—an abundant supply of petroleum. Here, then, was a field for enterprise—two wells yielding at the commencement twenty barrels each (32 gallons imperial measure) per diem., and situated eleven miles distant from each other. In money results, 80*l.* sterling per day gross returns, less 1*l.* 4*s.* sterling expenses running the well, on an outlay for boring, steam-engine, buildings, &c., of not exceeding 800*l.* for these two wells. Every farmer within an area of 40 miles now indulged in visions of fababulous wealth, and set about the task of testing the foundation of their hopes. This was done by leasing the right to procure oil on condition of the lessees commencing to bore a well to a depth of at least 100 or 200 feet within thirty days, and prosecuting the work with vigour to completion, paying the lessor a rent of one-eighth of the oil. This rental has been increased to nine-sixteenths of the oil, but usually is one-half of the oil. Those who have obtained leases at the latter rates are offered a bonus of from 60*l.* to 100*l.* for them, the lease covering from half to one acre.

During the year 1860 a firm in New York made advances of one-half the market value of the oil in New York; on railroad receipts, this brought from Titusville and Franklin 18,000 barrels. In November of the same year it became evident the supply was insufficient, and the refiners visited the oil wells, and became anxious for purchases. In 30 days the price advanced at the wells from 10 c. per gallon to 25 c., and in about two months 18,000 barrels were obtained from the wells at the high rates. Payment in cash at the wells, furnishing barrels and teams to remove the oil, so stimulated production, that in two months, under an advance in price of 250 per cent., as much oil was produced as during the preceding six months. It is estimated, with the present difficulties of bad roads and the delay in getting tools to work with, that during the present summer 7500 barrels per month will be taken out. If a railway were to approach Titusville (say) within 10 miles, this would rise to 10,000 barrels per month; and if the termini of the railway were Titusville and New York respectively, it would run up to 15,000 barrels per month. That the price would then run down there is no doubt; but this would not affect the quantity passing over the railroad, for when oil is found it will be pumped; when pumped it will be sold. There are no holders of oil, and the wells are, with very few exceptions indeed, in debt; and as their liabilities become due they must sell either their oil or their interest in the well.

A low price for petroleum at this moment would be, in the long run, a great boon to the well proprietors, for it would diminish the excessive and inordinate rates for leases—viz., half the oil, and 100*l.* bonus. It would press the oil immediately into new channels, and ultimately this would increase the demand so as to keep pace with the supply. Capitalists would invest at the low rates, satisfied that they could always realise on their investment, and perhaps make a large profit, for refined oil is selling at from 60 c. per gallon; the produce of unknown manufacturers to 80 c. for a pure refined oil of well-know brands, remembering that one gallon and one-third of crude oil yields one gallon of refined, whilst the cost of refining does not exceed 10 cents.

The price of the crude petroleum at the present time is 10 c. (say 5d. sterling) at the wells; cost of putting on board at New York, including commissions, a like amount, or 10 c. per gallon old measure, free on board; freight to Europe (same as turpentine), say, 2½d.: total, 1s. per gallon. Surely there should be some demand for it in Europe at these rates?

Titusville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania, April 15. G. M.

COPPER MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR—No. VI.

SIR,—My previous letters having made your numerous readers acquainted with the early history of the copper mines of Lake Superior, as also with the description, improvements, and production of the principal mines of Ontonagon (the Minesota, Rockland, and National), in this letter I send you the DESCRIPTION and HISTORY of the PORTAGE LAKE district.

Lake Portage is situated about 28 miles from the most easterly extremity of Keweenaw Point, extends within 1½ mile of the entire breadth of the peninsula of Keweenaw, and has its outlet through the Portage River into Portage Entry, situated on the west shore of Keweenaw Bay, about 15 miles north of L'Ance. This lake branches off in an easterly direction for 8 miles, and joins with a small sheet of water, called Torch Lake, giving access to about 56 miles of shore, covered with fine timber, and good farming lands. The lake divides the cupriferous formation into the north and the south range, and affords the mines adjacent to its shores great facilities for drainage, an ample supply of timber for roasting, for washing and stamping the vein stone, and the means of exporting their products.

Portage River affords an easy access to the lake, in consequence of the bar at the mouth of the river having been removed. Some of the mining corporations, and a few of the enterprising citizens of the place, in order to facilitate commerce, appropriated $35,000 from their treasuries and pockets to open the harbour, known as Portage Entry, 14 miles below the villages of Houghton and Hancock, which are located near the mines, and on what is commonly known as Portage Lake, so that steamers of the largest class, with a full freight, have been enabled to cross the bar, run up to the mines, discharge their cargo, and receive the copper. Previous to this improvement tugs and scows were used to transport the freights to and from the steamers, which dropped their anchors in the lake, outside of the Entry to the docks at the mines, at a cost of $2 per ton. When the lake was rough, as was often the case, steamers could not discharge or receive freight. This difficulty is now obviated, and the expense saved, with much greater facilities for the dispatch of business. There still remained a few short bends in the river, or outlets in the lake, which it was difficult for steamers to get round, and the same parties have contributed $15,000 more to remove these obstacles, which when accomplished will give them an unobstructed navigation. This may certainly be called magnificent progress. This important work commenced late in September, 1859, and was by the energetic contractors, Messrs. Barton and Williams, of Buffalo, late Government contractors for the improvement of the St. Clair flats, and under the able superintendence of J. H. Forster, C.E. (now agent of the Pewabic and Franklin Mines), prosecuted with such vigour that it was confidently expected the last boat of that season would inaugurate the opening of Portage Lake for the admission of the largest class steamers. Severe storms and ice, however, retarded the completion of the work, and at length compelled the contractors to suspend operations for the season, and disappointed them in their anticipations. The work was resumed early in the spring of 1860, and was found to have stood the test of a severe winter and the breaking up of the ice far better than was hoped for or expected, and on May, 17, 1860, fifteen days after the ice left Portage Lake, the steamer *General Taylor*, about 500 tons burden, heavily laden, made the passage from the Entry to the village of Houghton, 14 miles, in 1¼ hour. Some idea may be formed of the importance of this work from the fact that since the opening of the Entry, on May 17, to the close of the navigation, Nov. 20, 1860, a period of six months, the following vessels arrived at and left the port of Houghton:—48 sailing vessels and 67 steamers, from 400 to 700 tons burden; 15 schooners and one brig, from 250 to 500 tons burden; and 1 revenue cutter: in all 132, being an average of 22 vessels per month. One year since a steam-tug of 50 tons and 4 ft. water was the largest vessel that had ever entered the lake, and open flat boats, towed by her, the only and very unsafe means of transporting the millions worth of property conveyed from the mines to the open and dangerous roadstead outside the Entry. Six years ago the Indian bark canoe was the only craft which conveyed the solitary passenger to the village of a dozen huts: now steamers of some 700 tons burden, full freighted, and counting their passengers by hundreds, arrive and depart almost daily from this new port, which claims a population of 6000 inhabitants, and whose exports exceed a *million of dollars* in value.

At the Entry of Portage Lake the lands near the river are very low, and the lighthouse stands on a rise of the red sandstone formation. The river near the Entry is alive with fine white fish and salmon trout, and its banks well timbered, and under some cultivation, undertaken by Indians. A few miles from the Entry the river opens into the lower part of the lake, forming a fine sheet of water, of about 5 miles in length and 2 miles in breadth. The shores on both sides rise somewhat above the level of the lake, covered with a fine growth of timber, and the land is suitable for farming. The shore opposite to the entrance from the river is high, forming a beautiful outline to the background of the scenery. After passing an island near Planting River, a large tract of land is seen to the left, indicating the presence of the industrious white race. The lake runs from there for about 10 miles between high ranges of hills, and being scarcely ¼ mile in breadth, has the aspect of a river rather than that of a lake. It is here very picturesque, the hills rising very abrubtly at many points from 300 to 600 ft. above the level of the lake, crowned with evergreens, pine, cedar, and Canada balsam, hemlock, sugar maple, and birch. A few miles from the lower lake, on the south shore, lies the beautiful town of Houghton, with a population of 1800 inhabitants—a small but lively place, full of activity and promise, bearing the name of the lamented Dr. Douglass Houghton, who was drowned on one of his excursons for the exploration of this mineral region. He was, in fact, the first person who directed public attention to the real value of this country. The town of Houghton was founded by Mr. C. C. Douglass, nephew of the Doctor, who was the first white settler on the shore of this then almost unknown lake. Mr. Douglass entered several sections of mineral lands near the shores of Portage Lake, in the conviction that this district must one day become the great centre of the Lake Superior mining interest. Although scientific reports declared the region to be non-metalliferous, the brilliant results of many of the mines now in operation at that very point bear testimony to the sagacity of his judgment, notwithstanding the official reports before him. Houghton is located on the south shore of the lake. On the opposite shore lies the flourishing village of Hancock, close to the mines of Pewabic, Quincy, Franklin, and others.

Portage Lake extends from here 8 miles farther north-west, to within 1¼ mile of Lake Superior, and the day is not distant when it will be connected at this point by a canal with the northern part of the great lake, saving thus about 80 or 90 miles of navigation around the point, and making Houghton and Hancock the commercial and industrial centre of Keweenaw Point. These towns extend along the shore, with good warves and extensive buildings and warehouses. As a specimen of the activity and spirit of enterprise evinced by those interested in the mines of Portage Lake, I will refer to the Portage Lake smelting-works, and the foundry and machine-shop, at Hancock. The first of these was started last summer by an association of gentlemen of Boston and of Portage Lake. Although operations were not commenced until August last, yet the works were pressed forward by the efficient agent of the company with such energy that they were completed and in successful operation before the close of navigation, only 86 days having elapsed from the time the first tree was cut from the location to the day the first refined copper was run from the furnaces. The first regular smelting was done for the Huron Mines, and the production, some 12,000 lbs., was in the market of Boston and sold 21 days after. It was pronounced by the purchaser to be fully equal in quality to any copper smelted by the oldest works in the country. The importance of this establishment to the mining interest of Portage Lake district may be estimated at 30 per cent. saved on freight and packing, besides the advantages of having the copper ingot in the market at least one month earlier than heretofore.

The Portage Lake foundry and machine-shop was started by a company of industrious and enterprising mechanics, at the head of whom is Mr. J. R. Jackson, as agent, a gentleman of ability and integrity, combined with experience and mechanical skill. Through his exertions, with some pecuniary assistance from different companies benefited by his operations, he has set up, and has in successful operation, contiguous to the mines, a saw-mill, sash and door factory, foundry and machine-shop, and a furniture establishment, the machinery for running which is driven by an efficient engine of 35-horse power. The advantages of this establishment to the mines are very great, particularly in the matter of repairs and replacing of broken castings. Heretofore mining companies have procured such works at Detroit, over 600 miles distant, and have even been compelled to send to Boston for castings required to replace those broken by accident, incurring thereby great loss of time and detriment to the mining companies. This establishment is in successful operation, and is ready to furnish everything in their line with promptness and dispatch.

In 1855 Portage Lake was comparative unknown, its population less than 1000, whilst no great interest was yet attracting especial attention. To-day they have a population over 6000 souls, copper mines that are yielding a monthly product of 150 to 300 tons, a yearly production of 3238 tons of mineral, yielding 75 per cent. ingot copper. No man can now go to this interesting point and behold the thrift everywhere apparent, the number of new buildings that are being erected, the stir of the populace, the immense investment of capital, the copper cars as they thunder down the tramroads to the lake, the prodigious quartz-mills, and the power and success with which they stamp the copper rocks and separate the copper from the rock, the great quantity of merchandise that is carried on to supply so large a population, with the new enterprises in the form of spacious docks, new hotels, foundries, stamps-mills, and smelting-works, all these, and more, cannot fail to make a deep impression upon the observing mind.

Notwithstanding the shipments of copper from Partage Lake district have exceeded this year largely those of any previous one—it being 3238 tons—still Ontonagon is the busier district, having shipped the past year 3632 tons, or 394 tons more than her rising competitor. Which of these will ultimately rank as the district of North America it is idle now to speculate: they both possess a fine area of rich and promising territory, which, when fully explored and opened, can alone determine the race. These districts are undergoing minute and thorough examination; mining is being reduced to method and system, a rigid economy in the practical application of money is enforced, improved machinery for crushing the copper rock and separating the copper from the rock is being introduced, and efficient mining associations are being formed; these and other agencies are producing their beneficial results—a large yearly increase of the metal.

In my next I will send you the description and report of the principal mines of Portage Lake district.

FRANCIS A. ARTAULT.

Paris, April 28. Agent of the Ontonagon Mining District Association.

THE IRON MINES OF WILTSHIRE.

SIR,—A letter appeared in the Journal of April 27 from Mr. Samuel Griffiths, Wolverhampton, on the subject of "The Iron Mines in Wiltshire." You are pleased, in a short leader, to call attention to this letter, and compliment Mr. Griffiths upon what you consider, no doubt, his knowledge of the subject. It is highly desirable when men write letters for the edification of the public, especially with disinterested motives, that they confine themselves to the actual truth. And newspapers who publish such letters, particularly one possessing the influence and authority in mining matters which your Journal does, should be careful that at least a due regard for probability is observed before they commit themselves, and so further misleading the public.

Mr. Griffiths asserts that, "according to the best authority the production of England, Scotland, and Wales during the year 1860 was upwards of 6,000,000 tons of pig-iron." Now, I have what, perhaps, no other man in Great Britain has—a return from nearly every iron-works in the kingdom of their make of pig-iron for 1860—and from those returns I know that the production of the kingdom did not reach 4,200,000 tons; and what is more, that if the whole 874 furnaces in the kingdom had been in blast for the full 52 weeks, the total production of the entire lot would barely cover 6,000,000 tons of pig-iron for 1860. So much for the "production of the kingdom."

Then, with respect to the Wiltshire Mines. In referring to his letter, you say—"Mr. Griffiths is certainly entitled to much credit for having introduced so prominently to the public a most valuable iron property," &c. Do you happen to know or recollect the way in which Mr. Griffiths "prominently introduced" this "valuable iron property to the public?" If you will refer to Mr. Griffiths's "Iron Trade Circular," bearing date Sept. 1, 1860, you will find this very same "valuable iron property" spoken of in these words:—"It is a fact to be lamented that new works are about to be erected at this moment in Wiltshire and other places, with the view of increasing the supply of pigs to the general market, already glutted; and we think it only right to state that these undertakings must end in disappointment to the proprietors, having in view the present prospects of the pig-iron trade. The Wiltshire iron sells in this market at 3*l.* per ton, with a heavier carriage than the northern hamatite upon it; and as the best brands of Northern iron fetch 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton more than Wiltshire, the prospects for the Bristol side of the country will be easily perceived, even by persons who are ignorant of the iron trade altogether."

That expression of opinion caused Mr. Griffiths to receive from the agent of the Wiltshire concern what a medical witness was pleased to describe as *tumefaction of the sub-lingual membrane* (Lord George Bentinck used to call it by another name); but, not satisfied therewith, we find him in his Circular of Sept. 29 quoting from "the *Mining Journal* of this day, a letter which refers to a very important subject, and is evidently written by some gentleman well acquainted with the iron trade," and signed "One who has recently visited the Iron-making Districts," in which the following remarks are made—[I beg just now to call particular attention to them, for as the writer says, they "are deserving of the highest consideration by capitalists, who are invited to join one or more of the new iron companies"]:—"The selling price, therefore, of pig-iron of the district should be kept in view by those who are embarking in new companies; for, as the labour cost of making 1 ton of pig-iron is much the same in each case, while the selling price varies according to the quality of the ore, and that 25*s.* per ton more is obtained for Dean Forest pig at Wolverhampton than for Wiltshire, it must be evident to all that making inferior mine pig-iron may be a losing concern." Of the cost of making pig-iron in Wiltshire I know nothing, and, therefore, cannot dispute the figures of Mr. Griffiths or Mr. Blackwell; but those who may contemplate interesting themselves in the matter would do well to ascertain from some well-informed practical authority data that should guide them in their proceedings.—*Birmingham, May* 8. E. SPARROW.

MINING IN SHROPSHIRE—CENTRAL SNAILBEACH.

SIR,—Having of late had to answer enquiries respecting mines in this neighbourhood, and being interested in this sett, I have felt somewhat diffident in mentioning its merits or value; but for general information I would refer to the *Mining Journal* of Dec. 1, from which a slight idea may be formed of its worth, more particularly in depth. The well-known Snailbeach Mine immediately adjoins the property on the east, the principal veins of which in all probability run direct through its whole length, and from which veins great quantities of lead are being raised in that mine. There are several other known veins traversing the sett, converging towards each other in their horizontal and vertical ranges. The workings, so far as carried out, show that as the levels are getting towards the veins the ground becomes more congenial, and holds out promise of good results, while there is every facility for carriage to and fro of machinery, materials, ore, &c. The real value of the property, however, remains to be proved in depth, a result the present proprietors are unable to arrive at; being anxious, at the same time, for an honest, determined, and vigorous prosecution, as a basis for a *bona fide* and legitimate concern.

Mining in Shropshire is not at its height, but far from it; for not only in this case, but many others, there are good promises of success attending honesty of purpose, skilful management, and ample means, for this particular district cannot be without its riches. The means of the present proprietors are limited; and it is probable that the sett will be offered shortly on favourable terms, either privately or publicly, to enable them to obtain a fair working capital for its development. Were not the present holders compelled to this course they would maintain the same in their own hands, in the hope of good results hereafter. Capitalists will ere long become acquainted with this district, which will prove a boon to them, as also to the inhabitants generally, and tend to their employment and welfare.—*Snailbeach Mines, May* 3. JOHN JOB.

RIBDEN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SIR,—As a shareholder I attended a meeting of proprietors, held at the White Hart Hotel, Uttoxeter, on Tuesday. As you may see by my address, I reside very near the mine, and knowing, as I do, that larger stones of copper had been got lately than at any former period since the formation of the company, I was not a little surprised and annoyed to find that there were persons anxious at this critical period to wind-up the company. I know that the subscribed capital is nearly spent; but seeing the improved appearance of the veins, notwithstanding Mr. Eddy's unfavourable report, I think it would be the greatest folly imaginable, not to say injustice to the shareholders, now to break up the company. We have just arrived at that season of the year when operations can be carried on to the greatest advantage, and I am very anxious to see the works prosecuted with vigour to the end of this summer, when, if there are no results of a satisfactory character, I shall be quite content to see it abandoned. However, in the meantime I would recommend that operations be carried on with vigour *underground*; for it seems to me that hitherto the bulk of our capital has been spent at the wrong end of the mine—in forming the company, in erecting engines, &c., in a well-paid directory, and an expensive staff of supernumerary officers, and in office expenses, &c. Instead of a proportionate number of miners working underground, hardly a dozen have been employed at any one time, and certainly not lately. Now, it requires little sagacity to discover that surface expenditure brings but small profit in mining undertakings; I, therefore, strongly advise the present shareholders, by a small increase of capital, to give an opportunity, and to press the directors to carry on a vigorous underground search to the end of this summer, which, I feel satisfied, they will not regret doing. I trust there are others interested who will take the same view of the mine as myself.

Cheadle, Staffordshire, May 8. A SHAREHOLDER IN RIBDEN.

PRACTICAL MINING—WORKING COSTS, AND PRODUCE.

STATEMENT SHOWING WORKING COSTS ON EACH 20s. VALUE OF PRODUCE SOLD.

Names of mines.	At General Meetings. Months charged.	Sales of produce.	Costs on 20s. produce.	Amount.	Balances.	
					Profit.	Loss.
East Alfred Consols....	1860. May, June, July	£ 352 9 1	£2 9 1	£ 865 1 7	....	£ 512 15 6
Tretharrup............	Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan..	322 8 2	2 8 10¼	787 11 8	....	465 3 6
Rosewarne and Herland.	Sept., Oct., Nov.	353 4 8	2 2 11	758 4 10	....	405 0 2
Great Wheal Alfred....	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.	3734 18 9	1 18 9	7237 5 5	....	3502 6 8
East Alfred Consols....	Nov., Dec., Jan.	713 10 9	1 13 11	1210 6 1	....	496 15 4
Great Wheal Fortune..	Oct., Nov., Dec.	4655 0 7	0 18 4¼	4280 2 6	£ 374 18 1	....
Wheal Margaret	Oct., Nov., Dec.	4117 16 4	0 14 8	3020 17 10	1096 18 6	....
Penhalls	Dec., Jan., Feb.......	1105 5 2	1 2 11	1325 0 8	....	219 15 6
Lady Bertha	Dec., Jan., Feb.......	1457 14 4	1 1 4¼	1457 7 6	....	99 13 2

SIR,—The reports of captains when giving the values of ground opening, or of reserves, do not state whether such are gross or nett values, consequently the adventurer cannot see clearly what the chances are for profit or loss. The produce of the ground may not be worth the cost of breaking, raising, and dressing. The statements of account are so meagre that no information can be had from them, consequently the only way for an adventurer to know at the end of the year what is the progressive character of a mine is to place the bi-monthly or quarterly returns and charges in a tabular form, when he would see the increasing or decreasing costs on each 20s. value of produce sold. The reports of valuations of ends, shafts, stopes, &c., very seldom agree with the subsequent cost-sheets.

MENTOR.

THE GLAN-Y-PWLL SLATE QUARRY.

SIR,—In my last letter to you I promised to pay a visit to this property, and to give you my opinion of it as a fair speculation, and whether it was deserving public support. Your correspondent, "Mercator," in last week's Journal, having preceded me, and his opinion of the undertaking is certainly a flattering one for the projectors of the company, I have no intention of making any remarks upon his letter, but to give you my humble opinion of the project as an old quarryman and inspector. I said in my last nothing could be better than the situation of this property; it is a continuation of the well-known vein upon which Lord Palmerston and Messrs. Matthews and Holland are working with so much success. In the early part of the week I went over the property with Richard Owen, traced the vein through the sett, and went into the tunnel, which is now driven about 72 yards to prove the vein, and I have no hesitation in saying it is as fine a rock as anything at the other quarries. A block was broken down from No. 1, opening 10 ft. long, 2¼ broad, and 12 inches thick, and split in my presence, which presented as fine a grain, as even a texture, and good a colour as anything I ever saw. I need scarcely say more than this, but I will add the facilities for working this quarry are better than at the other quarries. It is notorious that Lord Palmerston's quarry is one of the most expensive in Wales: they are below the level almost 100 yards, and nearly choked up with their *debris*, which they have now to carry ¼ mile from these workings; and yet, with all these heavy expenses, it is reported that their profits last year were upwards of 40,000*l.* This speaks volumes for a good-managed quarry.

In conclusion, let me say I believe this property to be one of the most promising of any of the concerns recently brought before the public; it only requires good management; but if the company are guided by men of theory, I would not give a dump for the shares. If your managers have got the good sense to select good practical quarrymen to work out the concern, this property may be made quite equal in value to Lord Palmerston's, or even better, as their facilities will enable them to work cheaper, and their royalties are only half the amount paid by the other quarries. I have read over the prospectus with great attention, and I am bound to say I can detect no misrepresentations in it: I think it is fairly put before the public.

A SLATE QUARRY INSPECTOR.

Portmadoc, North Wales, May 8.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

LEAD MINING IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

SIR,—I am glad to find, by a notice in the *Mining Journal*, that a company has been formed to work for lead at Llangau, in Glamorganshire. I have always been of opinion that lead in large quantities exists in that county, more particularly on my estate, situate six miles from Cardiff. Several lodes traverse the property, and one of the lodes was worked many years since as an open cutting from surface, to a depth of 20 fms., and large quantities of lead raised. I have specimens of the lead in town, and shall be glad to show them to any parties interested in such matters, and am quite ready to grant a lease to any parties who are prepared to commence operations with a paid-up capital, and with every intention of legitimate mining.

R. F. LASCELLES JENNER.

6, Albemarle-street, May 4.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MOUNT PLEASANT MINE (MOLD, FLINTSHIRE).

SIR,—If giving details in a half-yearly abstract of accounts is so very "absurd," as Mr. Williams (in his letter of April 30) would have the public believe, how is it that he has so far forgot himself as to fall into such an absurdity to the extent he has done in presenting his Christmas statement? In reference to Mr. Williams's statement about the first four months of the 1860 Midsummer accounts being mine, I beg to say the bait is too apparent; I can't swallow it. Mr. Williams's opinion of the "absurdity" of presenting details in a "half-yearly abstract of accounts" has not in the slightest shaken my conviction of the necessity and absolute fairness of such a course being on all occasions adopted; for how is it possible for any one to form a correct estimate of the proceeds and expenditure of a mine if merely presented in sum total? It is very plausible for Mr. Williams to "discard" my statements as "inapplicable and fallacious;" but why has he not endeavoured to prove them so? I do not in the slightest wish to question his character for veracity; but surely he does not expect his bare assertion to be taken for granted in a discussion of this nature. What difference (except in mere detail of form) is there in the accounts of a mine and any other trade or business? I can see none, if they are correctly and properly kept. Mr. Williams calls it a very "simple" question to ask why the sum of 128*l.* 19*s.* 4½*d.* does not appear on the credit side of the accounts of this mine; seeing that such amount appears on the debit side as expenditure for powder, candles, drawing, &c., such sum, or, at any rate, the greater part thereof, having been deducted from the men's wages, and should, therefore, necessarily appear on the credit side as receipts. Mr. Williams endeavours to explain this by saying that the amount has been "deducted in the usual manner on the cost-book," and the "nett balance of earnings carried out into the column of disbursements." What earnings? On this point Mr. Williams is very obscure. Does he mean the earnings of the mine generally, or the earnings of the men? If the latter, why not say so? Grant that it is the latter solution of the question that is intended; in that case I can only say to Mr. Williams that it is a most loose and improper manner in which to keep the accounts of any business or company,—in no way clear, subject to great misunderstanding, and open at all times to grave questioning,—and one, I am sure, no mercantile firm would at any time think of adopting. Why not enter every transaction as it actually takes place, and let it appear as such? Why was there no explanation in the half-yearly statement of the amount of income tax paid being for the whole year? The fact of its being so charged in the half-yearly statement without any such explanation is certainly calculated to mislead and raise doubts.

Respecting the signing the accounts by the auditors, it is quite possible to have been as Mr. Williams states; but, at the same time, the proper way would have been to have had their names printed on the circulars issued, and not signed by some one in writing, except it had been done *pro procurator*. Upon the whole, the system is loose, and not very creditable. But has Mr. Williams sufficient time to attend personally to these matters, or does he leave them in the hands of other persons? At any rate, having assumed the duties, he is responsible not only for the system adopted, but also for the manner in which the business is carried out.

Mr. Williams asks, why do I take so unnecessary and troublesome a way of obtaining information? Also several questions as to references, accounts, explanations, &c., that have been required of me, &c., and concludes by proposing that an investigation of the circumstances of our recent correspondence be left in the hands of the directors. In answer to these questions and proposal, Mr. Williams knows full well the manner in which I have been treated on all occasions by the directors; and from my natural want of the necessary flow of language, my bad English, and incapability of properly explaining myself, that I have no chance of succeeding by such a process, and must, therefore, be aware of the unfairness of such a proposition. He also knows full well that I have never professed to be an accountant, or thoroughly to understand such matters in their details, those things always having been left in charge of the parties appointed for the purpose. I have not yet received notice of the meeting of directors Mr. Williams speaks of, and beg to inform him, for the reasons above stated, that I decline the offer. With regard to the latter proposition of independent referees, I shall take further time to consider. Mr. Williams states that he has taken "every possible care not to adduce any statement but what can be proved by facts and figures." My own opinion is that he has taken "every possible care" to give as little explanation of the facts as he could.

Who writes Mr. Williams's letters? Some gentleman in a large commercial town in an adjoining county, or who? In reference to the person who acts as my amanuensis, I have no doubt he knows full well what he is doing; and if Mr. Williams wishes to have a shy at him in any correspondence on mining and mining accounts,—for "there is nothing like leather,"—I dare say he will not shirk the offer. No matter where he lives, I have no doubt at the proper time he will declare himself; at the same time, he never has, and does not even yet consider it any degradation to take up the cudgels and assist to defend a man whom he thoroughly believes to have been ill-used, and who, though as a practical miner, has no fear of either Mr. Williams or any other individual, yet, from the causes before alluded to, has not the necessary qualifications to defend himself. Further, my amanuensis has no personal feelings against Mr. Williams, but in matters of business and duty knows neither fear nor favour. Moreover, he has a great desire to see mining speculation in all its bearings carried out in a legitimate manner.

Nerquis, May 9. THOMAS DAVIES.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

KELLY BRAY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday, MR. PETER WATSON in the chair.

Mr. E. KING (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

Mine cost, Jan.	£535	8	6			
Ditto, Feb.	475	9	5			
Ditto, March	467	0	4=	£1477	18	3
Balance last audit	£528	11	7			
Ore sold	931	19	10=	1460	11	5
Leaving debit balance				£ 17	6	10

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

May 7.—I beg to hand you the following report on the operations of this mine since the last quarterly general meeting. The 125 west has been resumed in the past month, and driven in the above direction 3 fms. 2 ft. 8 in., in order to drain the water from the pitch which is working in the bottom of the 115, about 8 fms. ahead of the 125 end, whence many hundreds of tons of ore have been returned, and which is still working to a profit. The 75 east has been driven east 6 fms. 4 feet, and is about 33 fms. east of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding a quantity of mundic, blende, and stones of ore, a strong healthy lode; here we intend to sink a winze shortly on the pitch working in the back of the 85; we have about 3 fms. more to effect a communication, which will greatly facilitate our operations, by opening the ground and improving the ventilation, and will enable us to work the ground to greater advantage to the adventurers. The 45 east has been driven 2 fms. 1 foot, and is east of shaft about 63 fms., in which the lode is poor; the end is suspended for the present. The 25 east has been driven 2 fms. 4 in., the end is now 43 fms. 3 feet east of shaft, but suspended for the present. There are many hundreds of fathoms of ground laid open and now standing in the western mine which will pay to work on tribute, and require years to take away.—Eastern Mine: The 70 cross-cut has been driven north 7 fms. 3 feet, and is about 19 fms. north of shaft; we consider we have just reached the capels of the lode; the ground being so hard has very much impeded our progress during the past fortnight, but we hope to intersect the main or north part of the lode shortly, after which we shall proceed eastward, in order to meet the ore ground driven through in the 60 for upwards of 20 fms. in length, from which we have drawn some very rich work to surface, showing the locality to abound in copper ore, and looking at the prospects in the bottom of the 60, the pile of ore broken, and the geological position of the eastern mine, I do not hesitate to say we shall have a lasting and profitable mine. The 60 has been driven east 18 fms 3 feet, and is now 48 fms. east of shaft; the lode is from 1½ to 2 feet wide, and has a very kindly appearance, being composed of quartz, mundic, blende, and rich stones of copper ore, and letting out a quantity of water; we often meet with patches of elvan in the end, which causes us to think we are near the elvan course. During the past quarter we have driven through 41 fms. of ground in the different levels, &c. I would recommend the following operations so be vigorously carried out—to drive the 125 west, by four men, and the 75 east, by six men, in the western mine, and the 60 and the 70 east in the eastern mine; by so doing it is my opinion that good results will accrue before another meeting. You must please bear in mind that all the men employed are working on the lode, and if any improvement should take place, it will greatly enhance the value of the property; the ore in the eastern mine being of a rich quality will tell for itself. We shall not require any materials in the coming quarter except candles, powder, &c. You may rely upon my using every caution to keep the cost as low as is consistent with the proper development of the mine. I am most happy to say the machinery is all in good working order, and ample to explore the western side of Kit Hill for many years. Should any change take place I will at once advise you of it.—S. JAMES.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, regretted that the loss during the last three months had exceeded the amount computed by the agent. It was true that for the past six months the returns had not been so good as during the corresponding period immediately preceding, but it was anticipated that during the ensuing three months, in which time the communication would be made between the 75 and the 85 fathom levels, when more men would be put on tribute, the returns would be increased. During the last few months the bottom of the mine had been worked, and in the 125 they had touched the ore, but it was very probable that the ore ground would be found to be dipping away east with the cross-course. In the 115 an improvement had recently taken place, where there was now a very good lode. As far as the eastern mine was concerned, it had been very disappointing so far, but the present prospects were such as justified them in believing that success would soon be secured. The 60, it appeared, had gone for many fms. over orey ground, where there was every indication that they were upon a bunch of ore. At any rate, the character and quality of the stuff was such that they could not have anything more promising. It was the opinion of all the practical men who had inspected the mine, and, indeed, of every one who had seen the stuff, that they were coming into a rich deposit of ore, but how soon they, of course, could not tell. The elvan course they were approaching had returned in the Callington Mines something like 100,000*l*. worth of ore, and, therefore, they were justified in expecting great riches from that same elvan course, which they were now rapidly approaching. They expected within a few days to cut the lode in the 70; but whether that would prove of equal value to that in the 60 it was, of course, impossible to say. There were very good indications, and it might prove to be more productive, in which case the value of their property would be very materially enhanced. For his part, he had the greatest confidence in the eastern mine turning out a permanent and profitable property.

Mr. RICHARDS seconded the proposition that the report be received and adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed, which was put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN said that the next question was one of finance. It would be seen by the accounts just submitted that the past three months' working had resulted in a loss of 500*l*. The committee had fully deliberated upon the question of call, and were unanimous in recommending that a call of 2s. per share should be made, which recommendation was adopted by the meeting.

The committee were then re-elected, and the auditor was reappointed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PELYN WOOD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Moorgate-street, on Tuesday, MR. YARROW in the chair.

Mr. T. FULLER (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. A statement of accounts was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Balance last audit	£1929	1	8			
Mine cost, Jan.	120	3	8			
Feb. ditto	79	1	11			
March ditto	71	3	4			
Rent	25	0	0			
Law expenses	161	14	11			
Discount on calls, interest, &c.	79	10	7			
Dishonoured bill	122	10	0=	£2588	6	0
Calls received	£ 767	10	8			
Old materials	38	11	6=	806	2	2
Leaving debit balance				£1782	3	10

The balance of liabilities over assets was 1611*l*. 14s. 5d.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

May 6.—We are pushing on the 10 south, on the cross-course, as fast as possible, with a view of intersecting as early as we can the east and west lodes ahead. We have been making good progress, as you will see on reference to the cost-sheet for March, in which month the ground explored was more than 9 fms. You will see, therefore, that the ground is of a very congenial nature, and easy for progress. We also meet with occasional fine stones of copper ore of good quality, specimens of which were forwarded you some time ago. Taking this into consideration, with the very great depth the lodes will be intersected, and consequent advantages for working the same, adjoining the rich Fowey Consols, and embracing stratum equally congenial for the production of metallic mineral, I consider Pelyn Wood of exceedingly good promise, and a first-rate speculation. We shall also, in all probability, intersect the first east and west copper lode in about three months, and should it prove a productive one, which we have every reason to believe it will, few, if any, mines in Cornwall will be standing in a better position for easy and expeditious development. We have a first-rate water-wheel and connections, capable of working the mine to any reasonable depth. We are, therefore, in a position to work with the greatest possible economy, and I beg again to say that I consider Pelyn Wood a mine of more than ordinary promise, whose proper and efficient development will be, in my opinion, attended with the opening out of large, profitable, and lasting courses of copper ore.—JOSEPH RICHARDS.

The report of the committee stated that the principal operations were confined to the south part of the mine, where several lodes were known to exist.

Mr. BAGGE said that the report was full of promise, which was satisfactory, if the promises were ever fulfilled.

The SECRETARY stated that shareholders might rely upon the reports of Capt. Richards, which were always under-rated. In answer to questions, he stated that between 3000*l*. and 4000*l*. had been expended upon the mine, and that there were at the present time a large number of shares in the hands of the committee.

The CHAIRMAN said that since the last meeting their liabilities had been reduced about 300*l*., and the present arrears of calls amounted to something like 170*l*.

Capt. SEYMOUR said that the Nelson shaft was down 22 fms., and Fuller's shaft 16 fms. As to the development of the mine, it was, perhaps, the most favourably situated property in the county, there being ample water power for all its requirements for many years. As regarded the adjacent property—that is, the ground lying between Pelyn Wood and Fowey Consols—all he could say was that the same lodes intersected their property which had produced such great returns in Fowey Consols. It was now proposed to intersect the caunter lode, and from the indications presented there was every reason to believe that a good course of ore would be met with. That was one of the main objects in developing the south part of the mine; and as to the northern part, if they possessed sufficient capital to sink the shaft to the 40 fathom level, and to put out a cross-cut, he should recommend that step to be taken, seeing that it contained seven or eight lodes. But as they had not sufficient capital, he was strongly of opinion that the present operations should be continued in the south part of the sett.

Mr. BAGGE thought it was very doubtful if any satisfactory results would be secured by developing the north part of the property.

Capt. SEYMOUR believed—indeed, he might say he was certain—that some very good courses of ore would be met with in that part of the property. The reason the north shaft, which was down 22 fms., had been stopped was in consequence of not having sufficient money to carry out the operations.

The SECRETARY said the greatest injury had been done to their property in the minds of the public by the reports which had been issued, which were based upon the assays, and for which if any party were to blame, certainly it was the committee more than their agent, Capt. Seymour.

Capt. SEYMOUR said that all the reports he had written were based upon the authority of the assays which were sent to him.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that in Plyn Wood they were now exploring for copper, and, therefore, so far as they were immediately concerned, it was of no consequence whether Mr. Squire's new process for extracting silver succeeded or not: but in a letter which he (Mr. Fuller) had that day received from Mr. Squire it was stated that he had during the week achieved results which had even exceeded his own anticipations.

Capt. SEYMOUR said that he had some confidence in Mr. Squire's process; but as they in Pelyn Wood were now going in for copper, it was of no direct importance to them whether the experiments succeeded or not. As regarded their caunter lode, he knew that had been scoffed at by some, but he could tell them that his experience had taught him something, and nothing could remove the impression which he had formed with regard to that caunter lode, and which he had upon several occasions referred to, unless it were contradicted by results. He was still firmly of opinion that that caunter lode would prove very profitable to the shareholders in some of the deeper levels; but he believed it would be found that they had passed the east and west lodes.

The reports were then adopted, and the accounts passed and allowed, when a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made.

Messrs. Yarrow, Nelson, Hunt, and Sennett were appointed the managing committee.

The CHAIRMAN, referring to the offer of Mr. Kendall to the Pelyn Wood Company of the adjoining land, known as East Fowey, stated that there would be two companies, only the shareholders in Pelyn Wood were offered the option of taking the shares at 2s. 6d. each. The sum thus realised would be sufficient to purchase the whole of the buildings, plant, &c., and work the property for three months.

A resolution having been passed to the effect that as the bankers had made certain advances to the company a committee be empowered to take such means to secure repayment as they might deem advisable.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Wednesday,—Mr. J. HUTTON in the chair.

Mr. J. WATSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confirmed. The accounts showed—

January mine cost	£200	11	10			
February mine cost	242	0	0			
March	218	11	5			
Merchants' bills paid	248	16	9			
Balance of steam whim	378	0	0			
Mr. Jeffrey's account	3	10	0=	£1286	10	0
Balance last audit	220	3	7			
Calls received	894	5	11=	1114	9	6
Leaving debit balance				£ 172	0	6

The balance of liabilities over assets was 704*l*. 5s. 9d.

The CHAIRMAN stated that from some cause the agent's report had not yet arrived. As soon as received, however, a copy would be forwarded to each proprietor.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated the accounts just published were brought up to the end of March.

Mr. WILSON thought that as the report had not been received, it would be satisfactory to the shareholders present if any gentlemen could communicate any information with respect to the mine.

Mr. PETER WATSON thought the report should be always received the day before the meeting.—The SECRETARY said he had written to the agent to prepare a report for the general meeting.

Mr. WILSON reminded the shareholders that from the present phase of their mining operations it was desirable that the report should not be written till the latest moment.

The SECRETARY, after having read the report which was received on Monday, proceeded to submit several private letters, which spoke favourably of the prospects of the mine.

Mr. P. WATSON enquired what number of men had been engaged upon tutwork during the past three months?

The SECRETARY replied that in March there were 30 men and 3 boys employed upon tutwork; in February, 42 men and 3 boys; and in January, 32 men.

Mr. P. WATSON had asked that question because he was strongly of opinion that if their mine was more vigorously prosecuted a remunerative success would be the result. He had had the mine inspected, and the report received was of a favourable character. He was about to read a private letter, when—

Mr. LELEAN objected to any private letter or report being read, for only a fortnight since at the East Grenville meeting an objection was taken to the reading of any private report.

Mr. WILSON said that the difference of the two occasions was this—that at the East Grenville meeting there was a multiplicity of reports, while upon the present occasion there was a paucity of reports. He suggested that Mr. Watson should be allowed to proceed.

Mr. WATSON said shareholders had been invited to afford what information they possessed, and if an objection were taken to the reading of any private report or letter, the question had better be decided by the meeting.

A resolution was proposed and seconded that the letters should be read; when an amendment was put that they should be read, but that they should not be published with the proceedings of the meeting.

The amendment being carried, Mr. WATSON proceeded to read the letter in question.

The accounts having been passed and allowed,

The CHAIRMAN said the next question was that of finance.

Mr. WILSON said in the absence of the report for the meeting, they could only make a call upon the report which was received from the agent on Monday. Taking into consideration that their agent estimated that they would soon sample a large quantity of ore, he would suggest that a call of 2s. per share should be made.

The SECRETARY said that as the agents hoped to be able to sell 80 tons of ore in about six weeks hence, a call of 2s. per share would be sufficient.

After some discussion, during which an amendment was put that a call of 3s. per share should be made, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was agreed to.

A resolution was then unanimously passed to the effect that the transfer-book should be closed one clear day before the meeting; and it was agreed that at the next general meeting the question of the forfeited shares should be taken into consideration.

A special general meeting will be held upon May 22, for the absolute forfeiture of all shares in arrear of call.—A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The following report was received subsequent to the meeting:—

May 8.—The flat-rod shaft is now about 7½ fms. below the 75, and for 5 or 6 fathoms has been worth 18*l*. per fathom for the length of shaft, and although not quite so good for the last few feet it is again improving. In the 75, west of the shaft, we have a fine-looking lode, with rich ore through it, and being only a few feet from under the ore ground in the 65 we expect a good lode quickly. There are two stopes in this level, east of the shaft, working by eight men, and worth 8*l*. and 5*l*. per fathom respectively. The 65, west of the shaft, is driven as far at the cross-course, which we find very large, soft, and letting out an unusually large stream of water, but in three or four weeks we expect it to be drained by the level below, when we shall have no difficulty in driving through it, and we think there is every probability of finding a good lode west of it. In the back of this level the lode is worth 40*l*. per fathom for 6 fathoms long, and the branch is lengthening and improving eastward. The lode in this level, east of the shaft, is 2 feet wide, with good stones of ore in it, and likely to improve. In the 50 we are driving west on a very promising lode, and shortly expect to get into the bunch of ore discovered in the 65 fm. level. In this level, east of the engine-shaft, we are opening on a promising lode, and think there is a fair chance of making a discovery. We think the discovery in the 65 important, inasmuch as it shows that the rich quality ore met with in the upper levels is dipping west, and we hope to lay open a good run of ore ground in that direction. On the south, or Old Wheal Unity lode, we are driving the adit east, in which the lode is 2 feet wide, with good spots of ore in it; we are also sinking a shaft to take this lode at a depth of 15 fathoms, and in a good channel of ground. This lode in the adjoining sett is reported as rich. We expect to sample in five or six weeks about 80 tons of good quality ore, of which 15 to 20 tons will be very superior. We think that the 15 to 20 tons ought to fetch from 15*l*. to 20*l*. per ton, and the other lot 7*l*., but we cannot say as yet with any certainty.—W. H. REYNOLDS, ABEL PEARCE.

MERLLYN MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, George-yard, Lombard-street, yesterday,—Mr. F. R. WILSON in the chair.

Mr. J. WATSON (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last were read and confined. The accounts showed:—

Balance last audit	£112	18	0			
February cost (paid)	95	8	1			
March cost (paid)	100	11	10			
Sundries	5	4	6=	£314	2	5
Calls received	£150	7	0			
Ore sold	83	12	8			
Tribute on lead ore sold	4	4	7=	238	4	3
Leaving debit balance				£75	18	2

The balance of liabilities over assets was 93*l*. 17s.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

May 8.—Since the last general meeting of adventurers we have had sundry work to accomplish preparatory to sinking the new shaft below the adit level—the driving of a cross-cut south about 2 fms., for the purpose of discharging our water into the Tymaen level; fixing launders for 15 fms. in length in bottom of the level; cutting a new lode, timbering the same, hanging tackle, &c., the whole of which was duly persevered with; since which the sinking has been resumed, and the shaft is now down 3 to 4 fms. below the level. The water has increased pretty much during the past week, which comes almost all, from the south side of the shaft—the side nearest the lode; otherwise, the ground is most favourable for sinking, and of a highly mineralised character, and, I think, there can be little doubt of our having a good course of ore in the next level. The Tymaen Company have a splendid lode in sinking a winze in bottom of the level, about 10 fms. west of our boundary. The lode in the 20, east of new shaft, is 2 to 3 ft. wide, principally carbonate of lime, clay, &c., and although at present unproductive for lead ore, yet it is looking more kindly than I have seen it before to the east of the cross-course, and I believe, from the change, &c., in the ground, that the lode will soon improve, particularly as we approach the great north and south lode, which forms a junction with this 10 to 12 fms. further east. This point I hope to reach within the next two months, and I believe it will be attended with success; this end is driving by eight men, at 4*l*. 10s. per fm. The lode in the stope in bottom of the 16, south of Black shaft, is 6 ft. wide, with a slight mixture of lead throughout, producing dressing ore stuff. I consider, as a whole, that our prospects are very encouraging.—WM. SANDOE.

The CHAIRMAN said the most important point in the report just read was the fact that the Tymaen Mine, the adjoining property, had discovered a splendid lode in sinking a winze. In about 5 or 6 fms. sinking a cross-cut would be put out at Merllyn, when there was no doubt that the same rich lode would be intersected.

The SECRETARY, in answer to a question, stated that the present arrears of call amounted to 42*l*.

Capt. SANDOE stated that, to see the lode in the 10, much depended upon the quantity of the water, but as the favourable time of the year was approaching when they might calculate upon having less water, he considered that the lode in the 10 fm. level might be seen in about two months. As regarded the lode in the adjoining mine, the Tymaen, it was at the present time producing 2½ tons of ore per fathom, and which was being raised at 2*l*. 10s. per ton. The same he calculated would be cut at about 8 fms. below the point at which it was intersected in Tymaen. Their adit was about 18 or 19 fms. from the surface.

The CHAIRMAN said there appeared evey chance that they in Merllyn meet with the same lode as that intersected in Tymean, therefore two months' operations would prove a great point.

Capt. SANDOE said that in about eight or nine weeks he estimated that the north and south lode would be cut. The oldest men in the neighbourhood did not remember that lode being worked, but there were pits from which he had himself taken some fine stones of ore. It was the opinion of all practical men that they had a very good chance of meeting with good results upon the north and south lode.

The report having been adopted, the accounts were passed and allowed, when a call of 1s. per share was made.

The meeting was then made special, for the purpose of forfeiting all shares in arrears of call made prior to March 8, but it was agreed that the said shares should be restored to the respective parties if the arrears be paid before the 24th inst.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Captain Sandoe for the zealous discharge of his duties, and for his attention to the interest of the mine, which was acknowledged in a few appropriate remarks.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has been moderately active during the week, but the chief operations have been confined to a few of the favourite mines, in some of which the usual fluctuations have taken place, consequent on the system of time-dealing transactions, for no changes have been reported in the respective mines to cause so sudden a fall and rise. EAST BASSET and SOUTH FRANCES shares have been dealt in at rather better prices.——WEST SETON and NEW SETON have changed hands; the latter more enquired after.——PAR CONSOLS have changed hands, and buyers still to be found.——WHEAL TRELOWETH shares have been in request at market prices.——PROVIDENCE, MARGARET, GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE, and WENDRON CONSOLS have been in good request during the whole week, and the transactions which have taken place were at higher rates.——EAST CARADON have been favourite shares, and a great many transactions have taken place at advanced prices; and, in fact, they must advance, when the number of "bears" are taken into consideration, and shares settled for, instead of being carried over from account to account.——MARKE VALLEY have been in request, and several bargains effected at market prices.——WEST ROSE DOWN have been enquired after.——LUDCOTT shares continue firm at present prices.——HERODSFOOT shares are in request at advanced rates.——WEST CARADON are quoted lower, and show symptoms of receding.——EA GRENVILLE have been largely dealt in, and considerable fluctuations followed; at present they appear firmer.——UNITY have had a fair share of the week's dealings, and changes have taken place in price.——WHEAL MOYLE have been in good demand at improved rates, and show evidence of much firmness.——WEST TOLGUS, TREVOOLE, and TOLCARNE have changed hands at market prices.——NORTH DOWNS and NEW TRELEIGH have been dealt in at improved rates.——NORTH TRESKERBY continue to find buyers at present quotations.——GREAT RETALLACK have been a little more enquired after, but at former rates.——WHEAL ANNE (near St. Austell) have been dealt in, and several shares changed hands, in consequence of the improved prospects of the mine.——LADY BERTHA appeared firm on Monday, but a sudden fall took place the following day, and they have not since recovered.——EAST RUSSELL have declined, and continue heavy at present prices.——EDWARD, SORTRIDGE CONSOLS, and NORTH ROBERT have been dealt in, but at minimum quotations.

EAST CARADON: The lode recently intersected in the 60 continues as productive as reported last week, and has been driven east and west a few fathoms each way; and although the eastern end was stated to be worth 70*l*. per fathom, it has been valued at a much higher figure by other competent agents, who have been underground this week. The manager is a cautious and prudent man, and probably perfectly right in being on the safe side. A telegram was received yesterday, stating that the western end had improved, and worth 80*l*. per fathom, corresponding with the eastern end in appearance and value; this has since been confirmed by letters. Other productive places are without alteration. It is still an open question whether this lode be the caunter or not, which can only be satisfactorily decided by continuing the 60 cross-cut. The next monthly sale will leave a large profit; and probably no mine in the county will show so great an amount from so limited a source of operation.

At MARKE VALLEY and WEST ROSE DOWN there is no change to notice since last week; the former keeping up its usual returns from all the productive places; while at the latter the adit continues being explored south, and the lode intersected some months since is being driven on west.

NORTH PHŒNIX MINES account for four months ending March was held on Tuesday, when the financial statement showed a credit balance of 112*l*. 5s. 9d. The costs for the current four months were estimated at 550*l*., and a call of 3s. per share was made. Capt. John Martin's report is deemed very satisfactory, and the probability is that, in the 120 west, when it approaches the orey ground gone down from the level above, a profitable and productive lode will be met with; the lode is of a very extraordinary size, and of that character which is likely to make a great body of ore. The shaft is down 7 fms. under the 120, and the water kept by a powerful water-wheel, which accounts for the lightness of the monthly expenditure.

WHEAL EDWARD continues to produce large quantities of copper ore, and the several levels are in productive ends, but the work is rather coarse. Should a favourable change take place it would soon become a profitable mine.——At WHEAL MOYLE the shaft is cleared below the 12, and that level has been extended east and west of the cross-cut a great many fathoms, the greater part of a productive lode for tin left standing; the end is in a large lode: they are rising on the north part, which is worth from 20*l*. to 25*l*. per fathom. The winze in bottom of the adit is worth for tin and copper full 36*l*. per fathom; the south part of the lode is not sufficiently cleared for working, and estimating that it is as valuable as the north part, the calculation of the whole lode confirms the statement of last week as to the value. When the winze is holed to the 12 it is considered that the returns will be more than sufficient to meet the cost, the ground being easy: 16 heads of stamps are in course of erection. They have about 100*l*. worth of copper ore on this mine, and about 5 tons of tin at the burning-house.——At WHEAL ANNE (near St. Austell) the improvement recent made continues to look well, and producing fair quantities of tin: they have since opened on the back of another lode (at surface), which is 2 feet wide, carrying good stones of tin. The prospects here are very cheering indeed.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.—The lode recently cut at the flat-rod shaft continues to improve the more it is developed; the lode at present is estimated to be worth full 30*l*. per fm., and from the character of the ore and the opening of the lode there is little doubt of the mine becoming a permanent and profitable one.——At GREAT WHEAL BUSY they have a large and productive lode in the 90 east, worth 10 tons per fathom, and the 100 east is producing about the same quantity. There are two winzes, yielding 12 tons per fathom each of copper ore, which is accompanied by large quantities of tinstuff. If the copper brought the average price of the county there is no doubt it would become a dividend mine, but how soon the hoped-for change may take place is uncertain.

At BUDNICK CONSOLS the prospects are of a very encouraging character. The lode at Gapp's shaft is improving in size and value; at present it is worth upwards of 16*l*. per fathom, and below the adit the lode is whole for a great extent of ground, and parallel with lodes from whence rich bunches of tin were extracted by former workers; and about 160 fms. further east, on the same lode, tin was discovered, under the former company, worth from 500*l*. to 600*l*. per fm.; consequently, they are looking forward to great results. They have for sale this week between 8 and 9 tons of tin, and at surface about 16 tons ready for dressing; but the inefficiency of their dressing power will preclude its being returned for a short time: 24 tons of tin it is expected will be sold for the quarter.

EAST GRENVILLE.—Although the lode at the shaft is not so productive for copper ore as reported last week it maintains its character, and is considered by practical and experienced mining agents to be one of the most encouraging that can possibly be desired. The other places are without alteration. An improvement at the shaft has since been telegraphed.——NORTH TRESKERBY is reported to have improved at the engine-shaft, where they have a very promising lode, and from the character and run of the lodes there is cause for anticipating a great improvement very shortly. Although the ends are poor at present they have some excellent ore ground to take away at a low rate.

SOUTH WHEAL KITTY.—The lode at Webb's shaft continues as productive as reported before; they have commanced to drive east and west in the 10, on a good tin-bearing lode. In clearing a shaft on another lode, 30 fms. south of the former, they have reached the backs of the old men's workings, about 3 fms. west; the lode is found standing, being 18 in. wide, producing some rich work for tin. Other places are looking remarkably well, and the prospects of the most encouraging character. As soon as the stamps are at work they will be prepared to return some good parcels of tin.——PEDN-AN-DREA is reported to have very generally improved; most of the levels are in good productive ground, having excellent backs. They have a remarkably large and fine lode in the winze in the 100 east, estimated worth nearly 100*l*. per fm. for tin.

At BREA CONSOLS the engine-shaft is down 40 fms. under adit and 70 fms. from surface. By its position they are enabled to command all the lodes, seven in number, with the greatest facility, and are cross-cutting to the whole. The champion lode is about 4 fms. from the shaft, which will be intersected very shortly. Since January last they have done a large amount of labour, both at surface and underground; on the former they have erected a 36-in. engine, 16 heads of stamps, dressing-floors, and other requisite buildings, and underground they have cleared some hundreds of fathoms of ground, and sunk two shafts 10 fms. each, and developed a great extent of new ground, which is found productive of tin, and can be taken away at a low cost. In March and April they sold 4 tons of tin each month, and will continue to augment their monthly returns. The prospects of the mine are of more than ordinary character, and, from the assiduity and economy exercised, there is every reason to believe that the mine will become a permanent and profitable undertaking.——At PENDEEN CONSOLS the shaft is nearly completed to the 130. The lode in the 118 north continues large, which they have been desuing for the past fortnight. The stopes continue productive, and other places without chang

PANT-Y-BUARTH is looking very promising. A good lode has been cut in the lig limestone at the 88, worth from a ton to 25 cwts. per fathom; and from the appearance of the lode there is every reason to expect a further and great improvement. The prospects of the mine generally are of the most encouraging character.

HOLYWELL.—The mines in the locality are looking very well, and there are many points of importance daily in several mines.——KILMOREY and WEST MERLLYN are considered of promising character.——COED MAWR POOL, RALLTWEN, and LLANRWST are looking very encouraging, and great expectations are entertained. JAMES LANE.

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—There has been a fair amount of business doing during the week in several mines, including SOUTH FRANCES, EAST CARADON, TRELAWNY, BRYN GWIOG, LADY BERTHA, WHEAL MOYLE, NEW TRELEIGH, NORTH DOWNS, WHEAL UNITY, EAST BASSET, WEST CARADON, &c.; the principal attraction, however, has been the dealings in EAST GRENVILLE; these shares continue to fluctuate very much daily, and the operations in them appear to be confined principally to the dealers on the market on their own account—indeed, it can scarcely be expected that the public will operate to any great extent in shares of this description until a more settled state of things exists with regard to their price, &c., unless it be purely on speculation. EAST CARADON is progressing exceedingly well, and continues to show evident signs of becoming a lasting dividend property. The shares have advanced to 23½, 24½, and even at these prices there are but a few sellers. WHEAL UNITY shares have been largely dealt in; a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made on Tuesday. Judging from the report of the agent, very important improvements have taken place lately, by which the returns will be increased. The mine appears to be looking better than when the shares were selling at 2*l*. WHEAL DAMSEL shares have been in good request, and have advanced. This mine is an excellent speculation Adjoining this is EAST WHEAL DAMSEL, to which mine we need not refer, further than to state that a report appears in another column.

Being desirous of having the most disinterested practical opinion of WHEAL MOYLE, Capt. Tonkin, of the Dolcoath Mine, has been employed to inspect and report on it. By referring our readers to his report, which appears in the usual column, it will be seen that we have had good grounds for writing so strongly as we have done about it for some time past. Here is a mine with all its resources comparatively unwrought, and situated in the best position for mining in Cornwall; selling at a less price than many mines that are constantly making calls, without having any pretensions to the same chances of success as Wheal Moyle. The public will, by-and-bye, recognise this property as being amongst the best in the Dividend List. It is in contemplation to commence operations at WHEAL CAROLINE. During its former working very large profits were made in another part of the sett. The future operations will be commenced in a comparatively virgin piece of ground. There is a 70-inch engine, together with capstan complete, whims, smith's shop, and all necessary offices on the mine. The shaft is sunk to the 40, with pitwork all complete. A very short period only will be required to fork the water, when a good paying lode can be wrought on immediately, Capt. W. H. Reynolds, and others, have inspected the mine, and reported most favourably of it. The terms on which this property will be offered to the public appear so reasonable that we have not the least doubt the shares will soon command a good premium. The lodes in the mine are parallel to Owen Vean, and the celebrated Wheal Neptune, both of which mines returned very large profits to the shareholders, and there are very fair chances of Wheal Caroline being equally productive when wrought to the same extent.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABERDOVEY.—A. Ede: The engine-shaft is sunk 9 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. under the 32, and the ground is chiefly composed of spar, letting out a great quantity of water. We have taken the men from driving on the south lode, and put them to stope about 6 fms. behind the end; the lode is here producing about ¾ ton of ore per fm. The stope in the back of the 32, on the main lode, is producing 1 ton of ore per fm., and the stope east of footway winze is producing also 1 ton per fathom. There is no alteration to notice in the surface department.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Uren, T. Hosking, May 8: Nothing new in Davey's engine-shaft, sinking below the 150, or in the 150, driving east of said shaft, for the past week. The 140, driving east of said shaft, on the main lode, is 4 ft. wide—unproductive. This lode in the 130, driving east of the above shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. This lode in the 120, driving east of said shaft, is poor. Robert's stope, in the back of the 140, is worth 12*l*. per fm. We have not taken down any lode in the rise in the back of this level. The winze sinking in the bottom of the 130 is worth 40*l*. per fm. for 10 ft. long. No other change to notice.

ALLT-Y-CRIB.—J. Hughes, May 3: The deep adit is much the same as last reported; lode 6 or 8 ft. wide, with small spots of lead, but not to value. The stopes in adit No. 1 are getting shorter as they approach towards surface; that shows the lead lengthening in going down. The stope in No. 2 adit, by the winze, is good up well, worth 8 cwts. per fm.; length above 4 fms.; in this end the lode is coming in strong, with spots of lead; we took down the lode yesterday, and it is good saving work for dressing, and looks promising. In No. 3 adit we have not fallen in with the lode yet.

ASHBURTON UNITED.—W. Edwards, May 9: I beg to hand you particulars of our setting on Saturday last, for the month of May, together with report on our prospects. Hobson's Mine—No. 1 Lode: The engine-shaft to complete to the 77 by nine men, at 25*l*. per fm.; the ground is of a similar character as for some time past. The 67 end, east of engine-shaft, to drive by two men and two boys, at 6*l*. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2½ feet wide, opening up good tribute ground, and as we advance it improves in value. A winze to sink in bottom of this level by two men, at 5*l*. 10s. per fm.; the lode is from 12 to 18 in. wide, producing very rich tin work. The 67 end west to drive by six men, at 9*l*. per fm.; here the lode is 12 in. wide, producing very rich stones of tin, the whole being good stamping work. The 55 end to drive west by two men and two boys, at 4*l*. 10s. per fm.; the lode has been disordered, but is becoming more defined; and, judging from the ground laid open above, we may fairly anticipate on shortly meeting with good results. The winze in bottom of this level to sink by six men, at 10*l*. per fm.; here the lode is from 12 to 18 in. wide, and rich throughout for tin. To stope the back of this level by two men, at 2*l*. 5s. per fathom, and 1s. 6d. in 1*l*. for tin; the lode is 2 ft. wide, giving good stamping work. The 35 end to drive west by one man and one boy, at 2*l*. 2s. per fm.; the lode is from 18 in. to 2 ft. wide, producing saving work, not rich, but of a highly promising character.—Parry's Mine—No. 2 Lode: The 55 end west to drive by two men and two boys, at 5*l*. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 18 in. wide, opening good tribute ground.—Union Mine: The cross-cut at deep adit level to drive south of Teague's shaft by four men, at 2*l*. 2s. per fm.; a quantity of water still issues from the end.—Tribute for May and June: 15 pitches sett; four in back of the 67 east and west, at an average rate of 7s. 10d. in 1*l*.; three in back of the 55 east and west—viz., one at 10s., 8s., and 2s. in 1*l*.; one in back of the 45 at 10s., and seven in old ground in the levels above, at 13s. 4d. in 1*l*. All at 65*l*. per ton standard. The 20 repeating plunger is working, and answers well, but the engine cannot be driven so fast as required until the new boiler is fixed, which the engineers are busily engaged about, and hope to complete the same in a few days. The tin raised in the last two months is beyond the last estimate, it being about 20 tons; but in consequence of the slackness of the water for stamping I fear we shall not be able to sample at our usual time. On the whole, I am glad to state the mine looks remarkably well, and the prospects were never so good as at present.

BALLYVIRGIN.—T. De la Hunty, May 2: The arch of ground over the 10 is all taken down, and ore at surface.—South Stope: From inspection this day I find a wall of lime-rock has come in, pressing on and altering the course of the lode altogether, and after a good consideration and consultation with the pitman, we came to the conclusion that this stope will eventually lead or cross to grass, and not likely to lead to any new deposit; it has produced a fair supply of lead ore and plain mundic during the week, but since I doubt its future prospects I shall abandon it for the present, and then wait further instructions.—Dressing Department: We have dressed and put to pile 1 ton of first crop lead, 1 ton of second crop lead, 3 tons of coppery raggins, 4 tons of coppery mundic, 9 tons of plain mundic, and prepared for the crusher 2 tons of lead ore.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, May 9: Saturday last being our setting-day the following bargains were set:—The middle adit level to drive east on No. 1 south lode, by six men, at 9*l*. per fm., stented 1 fm.; the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, capel, and good stones of ore. The cross-cut to drive south towards the great south lode, by four men, at 6*l*. 6s. per fm., stented 2 fms. The tributers' pitch in back of the 27 is a little improved; all the tramming at 7s. 6d per fm.

BENEATHWOOD.—J. Lean, May 9: The 40 north is driven 3 fathoms 3 feet; the lode in the present end is 2 feet wide, of a very promising character. I have this morning broken some good stones of lead from it. The 40 south is driven about 3 fathoms, the lode in which is 2 feet wide, composed of friable quartz, mundic, and a little lead. We have commenced cross-cutting at this level (40), east of shaft, to intersect also the eastern lode; if it underlies as above we shall meet it in 6 ft. Other points of operation are progressing satisfactorily.

BICKLEIGH VALE.—J. Hambly, May 8: The managing director attended our last monthly pay-day at the mine on April 27. Since then the ground in the adit end has not been so good for driving as when he was down; there is less cleavage, and more branches of spar, which bind the ground together. We are now driving towards the cross-course, as decided upon with our managing director, and we have just driven through two branches, one underlying north—a soft white branch, the other underlying south, hard with spar and gossan, a very kindly branch. In the pit sinking by the smith during his spare time on the back of the lode there is some good-looking stuff, and promising for an improvement at a lower depth.

BILLINS.—J. Lloyd, May 7: Our operations in the east shaft have been retarded a little, owing to the difficulty of getting carpenters to complete the whimsey, &c.; this shaft is completed to the 50 lodge. In the west end our operations are going on well, and we expect to be able to commence trials in a very short time in the 80 level.

BREA CONSOLIDATED.—C. T. Craise, May 4: Trevesa engine-shaft is completed to the 40; the shaftmen are now employed in cutting plat, and next week will commence driving the 40 north and south of the shaft, for the purpose of intersecting the various lodes, which will soon be accomplished. The 30, on the Redwork lode, is set to drive east by six men, at 11*l*. per fm., worth 12*l*. per fm., and has a promising appearance. The winze which was being sunk below the 20, on the same lode, is now communicated with the 30, which both ventilates this part of the mine and greatly facilitates our working. We have a tribute pitch east of the winze, in the bottom of the 20, working by four men, at 10s. in 1*l*.; also a tribute pitch about 16 fms. east of the winze, on the discovery mentioned in my last report, working by four men, at 8s. in 1*l*. The 30, on Thomas's lode, was set to two men, to drive east, at 10*l*. per fathom, opening tribute ground. The 10, on the same lode, to drive west, by four men, at 10*l*. 10s. per fathom, worth 15*l*. per fm. The tribute pitch in the back of the 20, on Wheal Mathew lode, is considerably improved; last month it was worked at 10s. 6d. in 1*l*., this month it is set at 5s. in 1*l*. Throughout the mine the tribute and tutwork places are greatly improved. Our month's sale of tin will be 4 tons.

BRONFLOYD.—J. Lester, May 7: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day the following bargains were made:—The cross-cut north from the 13 below adit by six men, 3 fms., or the month, at 7*l*. 10s. per fm. The 17 to drive west of cross-cut, on No. 1 lode, by four men, 4 fms., at 70s. per fm.; to rise and stope in back of this level by six men, 12 fms., or the month, at 40s. per fm.; the lode continues much the same as last reported. To rise and stope in the back of the deep adit, east of engine-shaft, by six men, 6 fms., or the month, at 80s. per fm.; the lode here will yield 8 cwts. of lead ore per fm. The 9 fm. level to drive west on No. 1 lode, by four men, 2 fms., at 120s. per fm.; there is no alteration worthy of notice in the character of the lode since my last.

BRYNAMBOR.—E. Williams, May 4: The water is out of the mine, but we have not yet cleared the stuff in the engine-shaft; we are also busily engaged in clearing the winze east of the shaft, and I can assure you I have never seen a better lode in my life. There is a branch of ore to be seen in both ends of the winze, varying in size from ½ an inch to 3 in. in thickness, and if you want to have some specimens sent up to London, I can send them at any time. We have cleared about 3 fms. of the winze, and there is splended lead ore to be seen as far as we have gone down. The wheel works well, and everything looks most promising.

BRYNFELIN.—J. Evans, May 8: The lode in the adit level is improving for copper. At the junction we are still sinking on good copper ore; between this point and No. 2 shaft we have a great improvement. We are driving from this shaft 10 fathoms below to intersect this course of copper ore, and shall commence driving east of the adit level to cut the same lode at a greater depth. I assure you the result of the short time we have been at work exceeds my expectations. Our shares will become of great value before long.

BRYN GWIOG.—J. Lloyd, May 7: The lode at the engine-shaft is about 18 in. wide, and yields a little ore still. A small fissure of water has just appeared, which is a good sign that the lode is looser below. As it is proposed to sink the shaft henceforth on the course of the lode, the men will be engaged in cutting the north side, or hanging-wall, for some time, so as to get ample room to set pumps, &c., if required. The stopes under the 132 east are looking improving, and are worth 4 tons per fathom. The lode in the 132 west is hard at present, and yields but a trifle of ore, but a change for the better may be anticipated soon in the end. The east and west stopes, above the 132, and worked from the ends of No. 1 winze, are well worth 3 to 4 tons per fathom of stoping. The lode in the 105 west is many feet in width, and yields a mixture of lead ore, blende, carbonate, &c.; stones of ore from this end are got to the surface that will weight from 4 to 5 cwts. The men are set at present to sink a third winze to open stopes of orey ground to the 132. We have sampled to-day 10 tons of lead ore.

BRYNFORD HALL.—T. Pierce, May 9: In the 70 yard level, on Hammersley's vein, we are stoping in the bottom of this for ore, and the ground is very promising—that is, it appears better than it has done for the last three weeks.—Needham's Sump: The width of the vein at the forebreast of the driving east is 2 ft. 6 in., composed of spar, calamine, and good stones of ore, and by present appearances we can expect a good run of ore. The 100 yard level, and the cross-cut north from Page's shaft, are without the least alteration since last reported upon. Bostock's vein is rather close at present, but we expect open ground soon by driving north. The pipes which lie on the top of the vein are a little smaller than they have been. The Grainger shaft is down to the depth of 24 yards to-day, and we expect to reach the rock in a few yards.—Lloyd's Shaft: We have reached the bottom of this shaft this week, and to-day we have commenced opening a sump on the vein below the 60 yard level; this will be in a trial in about a fortnight.—Simons's Shaft: We had the bottom of this yesterday; I do not expect to have a trial on the veins here for a few weeks again. We shall have a new rake altogether in this part very soon.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, May 9: The lode in the 10 is 3 ft. wide, but I cannot speak of any alteration in its character since last reported on; we still find small cubes of ore in it, which leads us to expect a change for the better at an early date. The stope above the 10, although not regular in produee, is yielding some excellent stones of lead ore, and I believe will pay well for stoping. The 25 cross-cut is still hard in the bottom of the level, but the clay-slate is now disappearing fast; I think that in driving 6 feet more we shall be entirely free of the hard stone. The new shaft is being deepened slowly; the ground is still hard for sinking, and is now between 5 and 6 fms. deep.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—W. Burrows, S. Mitchell, J. Evans, April 28: The lode at Gapp's shaft is improving in size, now about 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin from 15*l*. to 20*l*. per fm., driving at 3*l*. per fm.; this discovery we consider to be of the greatest importance to the mine, as the lode is whole below the adit for many hundred fathoms in length, and parallel to the great bunches of tin had by former workers. About 160 fms. east on this lode there was discovered, during the pursership of the late Mr. W. Michell, a lode of tin worth from 500*l*. to 600*l*. per fm.; tin then selling at 50*l*. per ton. We shall commence at once to drive a cross-cut at the 30, and as soon as possible at the 40, to intersect this lode at those levels; this being done we shall have from 40 to 50 fms. of high backs; we have also 10 fms. north of this lode the great north lode, which has not been seen below the 17 from surface, which we shall cross-cut for as soon as possible. Our pitches throughout the mine are looking well, in fact they never looked so well as at present. We hope to have from 8 to 9 tons of tin to sell on May 1. We have also on the mine about 16 tons of tin that we have not been able to return for want of stamping-power, and the addition to the dressing-floors. We hope, however, to have another 12 heads attached to the steam-stamps in two or three weeks from this date; we shall then have 48 heads at work by steam. In our last quarterly report we promised you during this quarter 24 tons of tin; we shall not fall short of this quantity; we may have a ton or two more. Our new pumping-engine and steam-stamps are working well. In conclusion, we beg to say our prospects are splendid.

— J. Morcom: The new lode at the 12 is still improving, worth from 20*l*. to 25*l*. per fathom. The quantity of tin promised for the quarter at the last meeting will, in my opinion, be exceeded.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, May 9: The lode in the shaft is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of a beautiful fluor-spar, and spotted with copper ore of rich quality. The lode in the 80, both east and west, is much the same in appearance. We shall soon commence to cut a plat at the 100, ere we begin to drive the cross-cut to cut the south lode, which we shall force on with all speed, and when it is intersected, from its appearance in the adit, we shall, I think, find it very productive.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS.—W. B. Collom, May 9: In the 48 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and ore; there is a large stream of water coming away from this end; the lode is looking promising for making ore. We hope to effect a communication with the winze sinking under the 36 in the course of a few days; this will place us in a position to stope the ore ground between the 48 and 36 fm. levels. In the 48 west the lode is large, composed of peach, mundic, and a little ore. In the 12, driving west on the caunter lode, at the last taking down of the same it was 3 ft. wide, of quartz, mundic and ore. In the other drivages and pitches there is no alteration.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, May 8: The following tutwork bargains were set on Friday last: The 50, to drive east on the caunter lode, by four men, at 9*l*. per fm. The 50 cross-cut north, by two men, at 7*l*. per fm. The 50 cross-cut south, by two men, at 4*l*., and the adit to drive west on the silver lode, by two men, at 5*l*. per fm.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, May 7: We have intersected a branch in the 54 cross-cut north, having a regular underlie, and showing good spots of grey ore. We have driven up to the point where I expected to meet with the Menadue lode, but I cannot yet say this is the lode; I rather think it is not, for there is still a little water oozing from the end, which contains copper in solution, as evinced by the surrounding rock being coated with the green carbonate of copper. We are forcing on the cross-cut to fully prove this part of the mine. In the level going south the ground is much the same as when last reported on, being of a kindly character, and easy for driving. Not much has been done towards sinking the shaft during the past week, in consequence of the men having been employed in clearing up the rubbish, and taking down the ground for skip-road.

CASARA.—S. Harpur, May 8: The lode in the 30, driving north of engine-shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, still producing good work for lead ore, and with a more favourable appearance than when last reported. The lode in the 38, driving north from No. 1 winze, is 2½ ft. wide, with small branches of lead ore, and small deposits of lead, but not to value. These are good indications of the shoot of lead being before us. The new lode driving north from the cross-cut, in this level (the 30), still produces fine lumps of lead ore, although the branch on the east still is not so solid as it was, yet the lode retains its size and character. As soon as circumstances will admit we shall resume the driving of the cross-cut east, with a further expectation of meeting more lodes. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 20, north of engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, without alteration. Since my last the ground in the cross-cut driving south from the dingle continues much the same as for some time past. The tribute department is not looking so well at the surface. We have made an opening cutting across the new lode, and find it still keeps its regular course. We intend sinking a few fathoms by way of a trial shaft. In consequence of the long drought we cannot get on with our dressing as we would wish.

CEFN CILCEN.—J. Lloyd, May 6: In driving the 73 yard level east the lode continues regular in size (about 2 feet wide), and produces good stones of lead ore, more so on the bottom part of the driving end; by all appearance we are going over the top of a run of ore below this level. I have broken some good stones of lead from the bottom part of the forebreast. During the last week we have intersected a slide or feeder, which the miners call a cross-joint, from the north side of the lode. The ground has changed for the better, and looks encouraging for good results. In clearing the 60 yard level east on Saturday last we found the end of the level (this level having been driven 2 feet east of the Marquis's boundary), making the 60 yard level 8 feet in advance of the 73, which is 6 feet short of reaching the Marquis's boundary. The 60 yard level is driven so small that they have not taken all the lode with them, therefore I cannot say what size the lode is in the present end. I have put two men to squaring home the end, so that I shall be able to report more fully upon it next week. To-day I put two men from the 60 yard end to clear to the 6-inch solid ore which I mentioned in my former report; the ground is very encouraging for a good result at this point. I expect that I shall be able to report more fully and correctly next week on these two places.

CENTRAL MINERA.—W. Davies, May 7: In the 55 yard level east, at Edgworth's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and looking very encouraging, with small spots of ore. We have cut two costean pits; in one we have discovered the top of a very fine lode, composed of sand, spar, and chert, 2 ft. wide, and dipping at present south-west. The other we have stopped, owing to the water.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—R. Kendall, May 4: We are preparing to sink the engine-shaft, which we hope to commence next week; the water is about seven strokes per minute. The new boiler will be completed to-night. The lode in the 60, west of the engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding a little black copper ore and mundic; we expect a change in this end every day for the better. In the 50, east of the said shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, unproductive. The stopes in back of the 70, west of the engine-shaft, are looking very well, worth 20*l*. per fm. The adit end east, on King's lode, is looking much the same. The cross-cut driving south in the 50, from the south lode, is extended 13 fms., ground favourable for driving. At Trenow we are getting on with our work with all speed. The engine-shaft will be completed to the 18 in a week. The 25 cross-cut is being driven by three men and three boys, at 60s. per fm.

COED MAWR POOL.—M. Wasley, May 8: During the past month the new lode at the boundary shaft has been risen and stoped upwards of 15 fms., which looks well, and is composed of flookan, carbonate of lead, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter full 12 cwts. per fm. The north-east end is being driven on the new lode by two men, 1 fm., at 5*l*.; the ground is at present closer than usual, and not quite so productive, but a favourable change seems at hand, and now that the air-machine is doing good duty, together with the ground opened in the back causing ventilation, greater force can be used in driving this important end; and in order to expedite the explorations on the discoveries made in this quarter a shaft ought to be sunk north of the present one, on the course of the lode in firmer ground, where very little timber would be required. The additional line of rods in contemplation to be also brought from the new wheel to that shaft, which could be sunk to much greater advantage with the present machinery, or any other machinery than the boundary shaft can be sunk, it being too close to the old Pool bed in swampy ground. The driving of a few fathoms in any direction is by no means so expensive or so slow as having a shaft in a wrong place. The value of the property is enhanced to the extent of many thousands of pounds by the discovery of the new lode, and the sooner steps are taken for the necessary extension the better. Jones's sink is also a rich spot, producing a fair quantity of good ore in the descent, but the present mode of working is very disadvantageous, inasmuch as the stuff has to be removed so many times through the various levels before brought to surface that the cost of getting it up is as much as the breaking, and cannot be otherwise until a shaft is sunk from the surface direct on No. 1 lode, when good returns would be the result. Wasley's shaft is 19 fms. from surface, and no doubt in 3 fms. more we shall have some portion of the boundary water, and the intention is to sink as far as a 9-inch lift, to be attached to No. 1 wheel, can be made available in assisting the drainage of all the mine. Chandler's lode, in bottom of this shaft, is improving, and likely to become productive in a short time. The men are engaged at present in transferring a whim from Hughes's to Wasley's shaft. The tribute pitches are yielding as much as usual, and the quantity of ore dressed and undressed since the shipment last week is about 10 tons.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, May 7: During the last week the old engine-shaft has been sunk 8 ft. The 90 west has been driven 2 fms., and the general character of the lode has a little improved. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 96 continues without alteration. The 62 east has been driven 6 ft.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and copper ore.

CRADDOCK MOOR.—H. Taylor, J. Taylor, H. Phillips, May 8: Vercoe's Lode: The stope in back of the 84 is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom.—Vivian's Lode: The 42 west is worth ½ ton of ore per fm. The 52 west is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The 62 east and west is unproductive. The 72 west is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The 82 west is unproductive. The stopes in back of the 84 are worth 2½ tons. The stopes in back of the 72 are worth 3 tons. The stopes in bottom of the 62 are worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in back of the 62 are worth 2 tons of ore per fm.—Gerald's Lode: The 62 east contains stones of ore, but not enough to value.—Taylor's Lode: The 42 west is worth about 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode at Harris's shaft is without alteration since our last.

CRAIGTON.—Wm. Jeffrey, May 8: I have just returned from this mine, and am glad to say, before leaving, succeeded in discovering the same branch of ore which we lost two months since. The men have all been removed to the same mill, in order to make the proposed trial there while the dry weather lasted; but I have brought four of them back to the level; the branch is about 4 in. wide, very good, and if it continues will be first-rate ground, being very soft. I find there is a large piece of the lode lying to the north of our driving, which we shall now look into; the ground is unsettled, and the lode subject to heaves and slides, and will require great care, lest the ore should slip from us again. At Stranard the level is in 15 fms. east from shaft, and the channel of trap, or what the miners term blackstone, is present in the end in a much better state than I have before seen it in any of our workings. There is a strong rider of spar to the south, and flookan to the north, full of sulphur and particles of ore, but there are no cross-cuts yet either to one side or the other. I consider the appearance of this end good, notwithstanding I have taken two men from here, and have put them to drive west from shaft, where we have some ore in south rider. I consider the appearance of the different workings much better than when I was last at the mine—two months since.

CROOKHAVEN.—H. Thomas, May 6: Last Saturday being the setting-day, I have let the following bargains:—To cut plat at the 50, to six miners and six labourers, for 18*l*. It is necessary to cut this plat previous to sinking the shaft under the 50, and fixing the lift. The ground in the shaft is much the same as when last reported. Set the 40 cross-cut to drive north to three miners and three labourers, at 5*l*. per fm., extent 2 fms. in the lode; this end is driving through a fine congenial channel of ground, quite different from anything yet seen in this mine. I do not anticipate cutting the next lode for a month. The shaft is in thorough repair, and the engine working satisfactorily.

CUDDRA.—J. Webb, May 9: The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 90 fm. level; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of soft white spar, and a leader 1 foot wide of good grey and black copper ore, a very promising lode indeed; the ground by the side of the lode is of a beautiful light killas. The 60 is going on favourably in a large gossan, with small deposits of ore. In the 46 we are still cutting out the killas under the lode. In the 30 we have good ground in the west end, but are driving by the side of the lode; the men in the back have ceased taking down the lode for the time, and commenced to undercut it again. In the 20 we have a large piece of lode undercut, and have commenced to take it down. The 20 end is in good ground, being driven for 55s. per fm. In the 19 we have taken down a large piece of the lode, which is 5 ft. wide; the western part of these stopes are worth about 1 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. The 10 end is in easy ground, being driven for 55s. per fm. We shall sample, on Monday next, about 200 tons of copper ore, of better quality than the last.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, May 7: The south lode at the Midway level, driving west, is worth 4 tons of ore per fm.; we have intersected this same lode by a cross-cut further west, and 4 fms. higher, and which is 4 ft. wide, and worth 4 tons of ore per fm., and as this appears likely to hold up behind the old workings, we have thought it advisable to commence another cross-cut from the middle level, at a point 12 fms. higher; should we be successful in finding a productive lode here as well, it will alter the position of the mine materially for the better. The stopes at William and Mary are not looking so well for the present, and the other parts of the mine present no alteration to notice.

DEVON NEW COPPER.—P. Hawke, May 8: We are making good progress in sinking the engine-shaft below the 68, and there remain only 2 fms. 2 ft. to complete the shaft to the 78. The stratum in the shaft still consists of clay-slate of a very congenial and mineralised description. The water is increasing at the shaft, which I am pleased to see. The cross-cut east, in the 68, comprises capel, spar, and a portion of mundic, with spots of yellow copper ore, but the copper is not in sufficient quantity to value. The cross-cut in the great north lode, in the 68, is similar to last report.

DEVON UNION.—J. Donnal, May 9: The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing favourably; the lode is large, from 8 to 9 ft. wide, but we shall be obliged to leave the south part of it, as it is going more perpendicular than the line of the shaft. The part of the lode we are carrying is much improved since we commenced sinking, with every prospect of further improvement shortly. The lode in the 28 west still retains its size; the lode in the same level east is about 2 ft. wide, regular and well defined. There is no alteration to notice in either of the cross-cuts in the 15. The machinery is all in good order, and the water very easy.

DULTA.—J. Martyn, May 8: We sold another parcel of tin on Friday last, which realised 68*l*. per ton: this tin was taken from the old burrows near the copper lode. We are breaking some good work from Butt's lode, and put the steam-stamps to work yesterday, which turns the work out well. I have no doubt but when the lodes are properly opened out we shall have a first-rate paying mine. We are busily engaged in breaking work from Butt's lode, and sinking the new shaft for ventilation; when this is done we shall be enabled to work the stamps day and night, and good returns of tin will soon follow.

DURLO.—R. James, B. Martin, May 8: We have set Magey's shaft to sink by eight men below the 130; no lode taken down. In the the 130 west the lode is worth 6*l*. per fm.; in the 130 east the lode is worth 7*l*. per fm. In the 120 west the lode is producing a little tin, but not sufficient to value; in the 120 east the lode is worth 8*l*. per fathom. In the 110 fathom level east the lode is worth 7*l*. per fathom. In No. 1 winze, sinking below the 110 fathom level, the lode is worth 8*l*. per fathom. In the 100 east the lode is worth 7*l*. per fm. In the 90 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, and yielding a little more tin; this end being the furthest east, the appearance of the lode is quite changed, and similar to that in the eastern part of the old mine before we met with the long run of rich tin ground. In the 68 the ground is still hard, and lode poor. In the 48 east, on the new lode, the ground about the crossing is very unsettled, but is getting more firm, and we expect the lode will improve; in the same level west the lode is yielding a little more tin, and has a better appearance. In the 27 east the lode is rather small at present; in the 27 west we are clearing the level which was filled by the old men; the lode is standing whole in back, bottom, and side, and will work at 10s. in 1*l*. We are clearing a cross-cut south in the 38, with the intention to see the new lode in that level. In the 110 and 90 fm. levels, west of Durlo, the lode is producing a little more tin, but not enough to pay. We have 26 pitches, employing 58 men, at an average of 9s. in 1*l*., with present price for tin. We are glad to say the bottom levels eastward are looking rather better. Our month's (five weeks) tin sold on Thursday last was 13 tons 3 cwts., realising the sum of 945*l*. 14s. 6d.; this is the largest quantity sold from the Durlo in one month.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, May 8: We hope to have the mine again in fork by Saturday. The only level that has been driven during the week is the 26 on the south lode. In the 26 west the lode is producing 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 26 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and ore.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE.—Wm. G. Gard, May 9: There has been no alteration in the mine worthy of particular notice since the last report. We sampled on Monday 100 tons, produce 5¼ per cent.; and 54 tons, produce 3 per cent.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. James, May 4: In the 55 cross-cut, driving north from the engine-shaft, the ground is still hard and spare for driving; we expect 6 fms. more will meet the lode. In the 43, east of the shaft, Hallett's lode is 1 foot wide, composed of mundic, quartz, and copper ore, worth 8*l*. per fm.; from the appearance and character of the lode we expect a good run of ore ground. In the 43 west the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding good stones of copper ore, the lode composed of quartz and copper ore. In the 33 east the lode is 8 in. wide—tribute ground. In the 22 cross-cut, north of King's, the ground is favourable; we have still several fathoms to drive to cut the lode. In sinking King's we find the ground favourable. Our tribute pitches are without change to notice. Our setting and pay went off well.

EAST TREFUSIS.—J. Pope, May 9: In the 58, east of cross-cut, on Trelawny lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and stones of copper ore ore; this end is letting out pretty much water, which we consider a favourable indication. In the 58, west of engine-shaft, on Smith's lode, the lode is 18 in. wide, chiefly quartz. In the 34, east of cross-cut, on Trelawny lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and continues to yield some good stones of copper ore, and shows signs for further improvement. At Trelawny's flat-rod shaft we are down as deep as the deep adit; here we shall cut plat, and case and divide the shaft; put in bearers and cistern, fix new lift, &c., preparatory to sinking below this place.

EAST WHEAL AGAR.—Francis Pryor, W. Johns, May 4: We have communicated Dunsford's shaft with the rise in the back of the adit level, and have to-day set the rise to cut down, so as to make the shaft complete to the adit. We have also set the end to drive west at the adit level, on the course of the lode; the present end is producing a little ore, and of a kindly appearance.

EAST WHEAL DAMSEL.—(*Special Report*, per Mr. Edward Cooke).—John Tonkin, May 4: I have examined this old mine at surface and underground, and find it is dry to the 100, and that side lodes were left unworked, during the period the mine was rich, by the old adventurers, and your attention at present is very properly directed to the working of these lodes. There is one side lode, only a few feet south of the main lode, seen about 30 fathoms below adit, where a pitch is now working; the lode at this place is worth 8*l*. per fathom, and can be worked for 4*l*., and so far as can be seen now there are hundreds of fathoms of it standing in whole ground, which will probably pay for working, and may leave a little profit to the shareholders. But the principal point in this mine is a south lode, which separates from the main lode in the east part of the mine (as at A, per rough sketch), and is at a distance of about 25 to 30 fathoms at B, where you are driving a cross-cut to intersect it in the 50 fm. level. This lode was found very rich at Wheal Damsel beyond the cross-course, and there is no reason that I know of why you should not find a good lode in this mine. Should you do so it will be a valuable mine, as you have it dry; the killas and granite are of the best description for copper and tin. Near the east part of the mine, in the 64, where the lode is supposed to be separated at A, there is a good-looking lode, producing beautiful copper ore, and worth about 10*l*. per fathom. In the 53 cross-cut south the ground is easy for driving, and the end is supposed to be about 15 to 18 fathoms from the lode, which will require three or four months to cut it. I consider this a fair speculation, and you are sure not to lose much money, because, after payment for the erection of whims, &c., the tribute returns will nearly pay the cost of the tutwork. You have five men and four boys on tutwork, and ten men on tribute; about 90*l*. worth of copper at surface, and tin at the stamps which cannot be stamped now for want of water. The value of copper ore is nearly one-fourth more now than when this mine worked last.

EAST WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, May 4: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 25, is from 3½ to 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, and prian, with black and grey ore and mundic intermixed, a pretty lode; there is a patch of granite to the north side of the lode, hence the lode is not quite as orey, worth for copper about 20*l*., and tin 6*l*. per fm., for length of shaft. We do not hesitate to say that in our opinion this is as pretty a lode for the depth as any miner would wish to see. With regard to the horse above spoken of, that is the character of the lode in the eastern mines, where it has been very productive. The lode in the eastern end is nearly 1 ft. wide, opening of gossan, and sprigged with mundic; here we are expecting a larger lode, because the elvan is wearing out. The lode in the 25 west is from 3½ to 4 ft. wide, nearly all gossan, with stones of ore intermixed, and worth for tin about 5*l*. per fm.; this is also a splendid looking lode for the depth.

— *Telegram*, May 8: The lode is 4 ft. wide, worth for copper ore 15*l*. to 20*l*. per fm. and tin full 10*l*.; the horse now producing good work for tin.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—John Goldsworthy, May 8: At Homersham's shaft the ground in the 110 cross-cut north is favourable for progress. In the 100 east, on south lode, the driving is suspended for the present. The men are removed to drive the 100, west of Davis's cross-cut, on the north lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing a little ore, but not sufficient to value. In the 100 east, on the north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, with a kindly appearance. There is no change in the stopes in the back of the 100 to notice since last reported on, The stope in the bottom of the 88, on the north lode, east of Benney's winze, is worth 20*l*. per fathom. In the 88 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, of a kindly appearance, and produces good stones of black oxide of copper ore. The stope in the back of the 88, on the north lode, is suspended for the time, until the stope is filled with attle, to support the ground and to save timber, and when the stope is filled it will be again resumed. The 88 has resumed driving west of Hitchins's shaft, by four men, to prove the western ground; the lode is large, composed of quartz, prian, iron, capel, &c. I broke from the lode to-day some fine stones of grey copper ore. The rise in the back of the 77 is poor at present. There is no other change to notice. We sampled on Monday (computed) 344 tons of ore.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—May 8: Redruth Consols Lode: The lode in John's shaft, sinking below the 57, is 2½ ft. wide, consisting of peach, spar, and good stones of ore—a very kindly lode, and is still dropping down very right to what it has been, which we consider a good feature in the lode for becoming productive. In the 57 east the lode is 15 in. wide, producing good stones of ore, and has a very promising appearance. The lode in the 34 east is about 10 in. wide—unproductive. The stope in the back of the 34 west, and adjoining John's shaft, is worth for tin and copper 10*l*. per fm. The stope in the back of the 22, east of John's shaft, is worth for tin and copper 9*l*. per fathom. The stope in the bottom of the 22, east of John's shaft, is worth for tin and copper 8*l*. per fathom. No lode nor branch has been met with in the 46 cross-cut, north from John's shaft, since last reported.

FURSDON.—J. P. Daw, May 7: In the 21 west the ground is not so favourable for driving, but still producing stones of ore. The cross-cut south, in the 11 west, is still producing saving work; the same remark will apply to the side. In the 11 east no alteration to notice. The winze in bottom of the adit is worth 2 tons per fm. We shall sample at the end of this month about 45 tons.

GAWTON COPPER.—G. Rowe, May 6: Saturday last was our monthly setting-day, when the following bargains were set:—The 50 west to drive by two or more men, at 3*l*. 10s. per fm., 2 fms. stent. The stopes in back of the 50 by four men, at 3s. 15s. per fathom; the lode is from 3 to 5 ft. wide, and will produce from 1½ to 2 tons of ore per fm. Stopes in bottom of the 36 west by six men, at 4*l*. per fm.; the lode is 4 ft. wide, principally composed of sulphur, mundic, and yellow copper ore, worth of the latter 2 tons per fathom. The 36 west to drive by four men, at 4*l*. per fm., 2 fms. stent; the lode in this end still continues about 4 ft. wide, presenting a very kindly appearance, being principally composed of quartz, a little mundic, and in places good quality copper ore, to the amount of 1 ton of ore per fathom; the last few feet in driving has not been quite so good, but it is now improving, and producing good stones of ore. Our tribute consists of two pitches, one at 11s. 6d. and the other at 13s. 4d. in 1*l*.

GONAMENA.—R. Pascoe, W. George, jun., May 7: The lode in the 90 east is 1 foot wide, worth 5*l*. per fm.; in the same level west the lode still contains good spots of copper ore, but not in sufficient quantities to value. The stope in the back of this level is worth 7*l*. per fm. In the 80 no lode has been taken down since our last report. The stope in the bottom of this level is worth 8*l*. per fm. The lode in the 70 is 1½ ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and good spots of copper ore. The stope in the back of this level is still worth for tin and copper about 10*l*. per fm. The stope in bottom of the 58 is yielding 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The ground in the cross-cut south continues favourable for driving.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN.—John Davey, J. Michell, May 7: We have jus commenced sinking William's shaft below the 56; the lode is about 9 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 56, driving east, the lode is poor at present. In the 56, driving west, the lode will produce about ½ ton of copper ore per fm. In the 46, driving east and west, the lode is poor. We have not cut anything in the 46, 36, or 12 cross-cuts worthy of notice since the last account. In the 25 cross-cut, driving south of engine-shaft, we have cut one of the caunter lodes, which is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar and prian, with a little ore, but not enough to value; we have set to the men to drive south to cut the other lode, which we shall reach in about 5 fms.

GREAT BRIGAN.—T. Trelease, J. Crase, May 7: The North Treskerby lode, in the deep adit level, driving west of Trevenning's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of ore of a promising appearance. This lode, in driving east of said shaft, is at present rather small, being 1 foot wide, and unproductive. This lode in the trial shaft, sinking below the surface, is 6 ft. wide, composed chiefly of gossan of a most promising character, producing good stones of yellow and black oxide of copper, with spots of yellow copper ore throughout. The lode appears to be improving every foot we sink, and we have prospects of meeting with a bunch of ore here shortly. We have cleared the deep adit shaft, on the middle lode, to the deep adit level. The men will now commence to clear this level west, on the course of the lode. The shallow level behind the balance bob-pit is completed. No other change to notice since our last report.

GREAT NORTH TOLGUS.—W. Tonkin, C. Henwood, May 10: We are sinking the flat-rod shaft upon Wheal Mary lode with all dispatch, by nine men. Since we cut the lode it as improved considerably, and contains more ore every time we take it down; it is at present about 2 feet wide, with a solid leader of copper ore 8 or 9 in. wide, and the rest of the lode is composed of spar, peach, mundic, lead, and copper—its underlie is about 1½ ft. per fathom. We are making preparations for the flat-rods, &c., as fast as possible.

GREAT RETALLACK.—W. H. Reynolds, May 4: We yesterday set Stephen's shaft to be sunk below the 35, on the course of the lode, by nine men, at *5l. 5s.* per fm. The 35 to be driven west, by two men, at 35s. per fm., and east by four men, at 35s. per fm. In each end the lode contains good work for blende, and looks very promising for lead below. In the western end at this level we expect to cut the Peru lode in six or eight days. The pitches at the 30 are re-set at 9s. and 10s. per ton, and that at the 35 at 10s. per ton. We intend to sample at least 500 tons of blende on Wednesday week, of which about 200 tons will be the best yet sold from this mine.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, May 8: The lode in the 125, east of Lyle's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, and mundic. In the rise in back of the 100 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of copper ore per fm. In the 40 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.

GREAT TYWARNHAILE.—J. Hampton, J. Edwards, May 9: The water is being forked below the 60 at James's shaft; it is nearly half-way down to the 70, and we expect that level will be dry at the shaft named above within a month from this date. Fresh tributers are coming in, and taking the ground left dry as the water goes down. The machinery and pitwork are in good order, and we do not anticipate any delay before the 70 is dry. We have communicated the 40 ends on Taylor's lode, thereby giving the tributers good air. We are doing our best to have 400 tons of ore to sample next week.

GREAT WEST SETON.—H. Cowling, May 7: The men continue to sink below the adit level on the main lode; this sink is now put down 1 fm. 2 ft., making in the whole the depth of 6 fms. 2 ft. below the surface, the lode is all 3 ft. wide, composed of mundic, quartz, gossan, soft spar, and yellow copper ore; no lode can show a better appearance for large deposits of copper. As this is the first appearance of any yellow copper in this part of the mine, I should not be at all surprised to come down on a regular course of rich copper ore all of a sudden. I have taken some of the stuff to the surface, and I assure you that it is admired by a large number of miners that from day to day visit the mine. The prospects of this mine are highly extolled throughout the neighbourhood. All say that Great West Seton is no speculation, but a safe investment. It is my real opinion that if we draw out the water, and drive home the 13 under this sink, we shall meet with a great deal of rich copper. Mr. Hill, from London, called here on the 4th inst.: he was surprised to see such stuff from such a shallow working; no doubt when he sees you he will confirm all that I have said about the mine. The other lodes in the sett are likely to produce large quantities of copper; the first will fall into the main lode at no great depth; at this point we may expect to find a large deposit of mineral.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—W. Bugelhole, W. Arthur, May 8: There is no change in the appearance of the lode in Copper-house shaft during the past week. We are rising on the north side of the lode in the 220 west; we expect to communicate the rise with the winze in a week or eight days, and shall strip down the lode when we hole to ascertain its value. The lode in No. 1 stope, east of shaft, is worth *16l.* per fm.; No. 2 is worth *12l.* per fm. We have holed the 210 rise to the 200, and are now engaged in stripping down a piece of the south part of the lode to make it complete, which we shall accomplish by to-morrow morning, and shall resume driving the end west with as little delay as possible, and at the same time strip down the north part of the lode where left off, worth *20l.* per fm. The lode in No. 1 winze is not so good as last reported. No. 2 is worth *48l.* per fm. The lode in No. 1 stope, in back of this level, is worth *23l.* per fm.; No. 2 is worth *20l.* per fm.; No. 3, *21l.* per fm.; No. 4, *24l.* per fm.; No. 5, *24l.* per fm.; No. 6, *40l.* per fm.; No. 7, in bottom of this level, west of Kemp's winze, *12l.* per fm.; and No. 8, east of winze, *11l.* per fm. The lode in the rise in back of the 200 against Painter's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, blende, and spots of ore in it, but not sufficient to value.—South Lode: The lode in No. 1 stope, east of the winze, in bottom of the 137, west of Copper-house shaft, is worth *17l.* per fm.; No. 2, *12l.* per fathom. No change in the 160 cross-cut south.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, May 4: I have just come up from underground, and find the ground in the bottom of the engine-shaft much the same as when last reported, being impregnated with lead throughout; if any improvement takes place, it shall be forwarded without delay.—P.S. From our present sinking we calculate to reach the 65 fms. from surface in about the end of June.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—J. Delbridge, J. Bryant, J. Petherick, E. Richards, R. Giles, May 4: The engine-shaft, sinking below the 120, is in the elvans; lode 20 in. wide, yielding stones of copper ore and tin; we have tried a sample this morning from the bottom of the shaft, yielding a good produce for tin; we consider the character of the lode likely to open up tin ground in depth. In the 120 rise, against Fielding's, the lode is small and unproductive; we have about 3 fathoms more to hole to the 110. At Offord's shaft, sinking below the 110, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and seems to be disordered by the influence of the elvans, yielding a little ore—not to value; the character of the lode seems to present favourable indications. In the 110 cross-cut, north of Offord's, we have driven through a good channel of ground; at present it is more compact, and no appearance of any lode. From the bearing of the lode in the 100, over this point, we calculate to drive 3 fms. more to cut the lode, or elvan course. In No. 2 winze, sinking below the 100, the lode is 6 ft. wide, yielding 12 tons of ore per fm., with a large quantity of good work for tin. In the 100, east of Offord's, the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 12 tons of ore per fm. In Levett's winze, sinking below the 90, east of Offord's, the lode is 9 ft. wide, yielding 12 tons of ore per fm., with a quantity of tinstuff. In the 90, east of Mathews's, the tin lode is 10 ft. wide, yielding 10 tons of ore per fm., with the larger part of tinstuff, of good quality; this end, for the last 9 ft. driving, is yielding a larger quantity of tin than from any former report.—Mathews's Shaft: In the rise above the 90 the lode is from 10 to 12 ft. wide—good lode of copper and tin; cannot report its value at present. At Mathews's shaft, sinking below the 80, the lode is 7 ft. wide, orey and tinny throughout—fine looking lode, and, from every appearance, will open a valuable piece of ore and tin ground when communicated to the 90. In the 80, east of Mathews's, the lode is 5 ft. wide—low priced stamping work. In the 70, east of ditto, the lode is 7 ft. wide—low priced stamping work. In the 100 rise, west of Fielding's, the lode is large and tinny; cannot report its value. In the 90, west of Rawling's, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide—low priced stamping work. In the 80 cross-cut, north of Pininger's, we are cross-cutting through the lode, which is 6 ft. wide, not yet cut through; lode composed of peach and copper, with a little tin—not to value. In the 70 cross-cut, north of King's, towards Oats's lode, the ground is favourable—wetter than usual; in this level we expect in 15 fms. more to intersect the lode. In Black Dog rise, above the 50, the lode is very wide; no appearance of any north wall. At Boscawen's we have the engine-house up to the first floor, and everything connected progressing very satisfactorily. We purpose, in the coming week, to draw up the bottom lift at the western mine, as far as the 30, when no time will be lost until we take up the whole of the materials.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—J. Daniel, R. Pryor, J. Hosken, May 8: Old Mine: In the 85, east of Harvey's engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth *8l.* per fm.—North Lode: In the 60, west of cross-cut, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth *7l.* per fm. At Trebilcock's shaft, below the 40, the lode is at present small and poor.—Carnmeal: Painter's shaftmen have fixed the lift in the 68, and have resumed sinking. In the 68, east of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth *20l.* per fm. At Hosken's flat-rod shaft, below the 58, the lode is 5 ft. wide, saving work. In the 58 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding stones of tin; in the same level west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth *8l.* per fm. In No. 1 stopes in back of this level, west of shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth *20l.* per fathom. In No. 2 stope, in back of ditto, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth *100l.* per fathom. In the 48 east the lode is 3 feet wide, saving work. The rise in back of the 36, against the eastern shaft, is suspended for a short time for want of air, and have resumed driving the end; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth *60l.* per fathom. We expect the driving of this level will shortly drain the eastern shaft of water so as to resume sinking it. No change of importance in other tutwork or tribute departments since the last general meeting. We shall sell to-morrow about 15 tons of tin.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—H. Rickard, May 9: On Saturday last we held our monthly setting for tutwork, when the following bargains were set:—The 40 to drive east from engine-shaft by six men, at *3l. 15s.* per fm., stented 2 fms. The 40 to drive west by six men, at *4l. 15s.*, stented 4 fms. or the month. The 30 to drive east from rise towards Thomas's shaft, on the north side of the lode, by six men, at *3l. 5s.* per fathom, stented the month. A winze to sink below the 30, in the south part of the lode, by six men, stented the month, at *7l.* per fathom. The 30 to drive west from rise by six men, stented 2 fms., at *4l. 10s.* per fathom. The 20 to drive west from Thomas's shaft, on the south part of the lode, stented 4 fms., by six men, at *5l. 10s.* per fm. A rise in back of the same level by four men, stented 3 fms., at *4l. 10s.* per fm. Carriage of copper ore from the mine to the crusher, at Trehill Copper Mine, 240 tons, at 1s. 8d. per ton. The lode in the 40, west from engine-shaft, is more than the width of the end, producing some excellent stones of copper ore, and yielding a large quantity of coppery mundic; a very promising end. In the eastern end, in same level, the lode is still very large; not quite so good for copper ore as last week, yet it has a very promising appearanc; such, I should think, cannot fail to yield largely at a deeper level. The ground is very easy for driving by the side of the lode in the 30, and the men are making good progress. The lode is improving in the winze sinking below this level, yielding sulphuric mundic and copper ore; this winze is about 4 fms. below the bottom of the level, and just over the point where we had such a fine course of ore in the level below. The 20, west from Thomas's shaft, is still on a large lode, worth *15l.* per fathom for ore and mundic. The lode in the rise is also yielding good work, and opening out some valuable ground for tribute. The tribute pitches are yielding good supplies. We sampled on Monday last two parcels of copper ore, computed, 159 tons. We are still crushing as fast as possible, and hope to sample by the end of this month upwards of 200 tons. Our smith's shop will be completed within a few days, and I hope to commence making the necessary alterations preparatory to sinking the engine-shaft early next week. The foundation of crusher-house, &c., being cleared out, I hope no time will be lost in making every effort in bringing it to a speedy issue. In conclusion, I beg to say the prospects of the mine are looking well.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—T. Gill, F. Francis, S. Harris, May 8: In the 142, east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, and worth about *25l.* per fm. In the 142, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and worth about *16l.* per fm. In the 132, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth about *12l.* per fm. In the 132, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, and worth *12l.* per fm. In the 122, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is 1½ foot wide, and worth about *30l.* per fm.; we expect that this lode will improve again shortly as the lode and strata show very good indications for it. In the winze sinking below the 132, east of Metal engine-shaft, the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, and worth *90l.* per fm. In the rise in back of the 122, east of Metal shaft, we cannot give you the size and value of the lode, as it is not all taken down, but we shall do so in the course of a few days. The Metal shaftmen are making very good progress in fixing the new lift at Metal shaft, in the 142; we expect to put it to work on Saturday next. The stopes in back of the 132 are looking very well.

GURLYN.—W. W. Martyn, J. Rees, May 9: Saturday last being our pay and setting-day, the following pitches and bargains were re-let:—The engine-shaft to sink below the 50 by nine men, at *13l.* per fm. The 50, east of ditto, by two men and two boys, at 40s. per fm., opening tribute ground; the rise over this level by two men and one boy, at 35s. per fm., and opening tribute ground. The 50, west of ditto, by three men and three boys, at 50s. per fm., worth *4l.* per fm. The 40, west of ditto, by two men, at 40s. per fm., worth *4l.* per fm. Bawden's whim-shaft to sink below the 30, by six men, at 50s. per fm. The 40, west of sump cross-cut, on Riches, by six men, at 80s. per fm., worth *8l.* per fm. The winze to sink below the 30, by four men, at 70s. per fm.; this will be communicated to the 40 in about nine days. We have eight pitches set at from 7s. 6d. to 13s. 4d. in *1l.* for tin and copper. We sampled last month, for March, 3 tons 16 cwts. 3 qrs. of black tin, and sold last Thursday 2 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs. 27 lbs., which realised *184l. 6s. 6d.*, consequently we have last month's tinstuff on the mine to sample.

GWYDYR PARK CONSOLS.—Wm. Smyth, May 9: We have taken down the lode in the deep adit; it is about 14 in. wide, composed of spar, blende, and lead ore, worth of the latter 3 cwts. per fm. We are getting on well in driving.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, J. T. Phillips, May 7: The lode in the 80 west is disordered by a small cross-course. In the 70 west the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of quartz and mundic principally. In the 60 east the lode has somewhat increased in size, composed of quartz and mundic principally. In the 50 east the lode is worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 50 west the lode is from 1 to 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, fluor-spar, mundic—a fine-looking lode. In the stopes in the back of the 50 east the lode is worth about 2 tons of copper ore per fathom. The lode in the pitch in the back of the 30 east is worth about 3 tons of copper ore per fathom.—West Hawkmoor: In the adit west, on No. 2 lode, the lode is small, but of a very promising appearance, producing occasional stones of copper ore.

HERWARD UNITED.—T. Pierce, May 9: The 80 yard level, east of Dunsford's shaft, is rather hard still, but the vein is from 5 to 6 in. wide, full of lead and spar. In the 80 yard level, west of Dunsford's shaft, we have 10 men stoping in the bottom for ore, and the appearance of the ground this week is a little better; this is all new ground. The forebreast of the 55 yard level is within a few yards to the old Pant-y-Pydew vein, which has been very rich in the ground it has been worked upon, and we expect to have it good in the deep adit. The cross-cut south from Martin's sump, and the cross-cut north from the 55 yard level, is through yesterday, and we shall commence working on the veins in a few days. All other parts of the mine without any alteration. Shortness of water prevented us from washing all the ore until last night. The tributers go on as usual.

HOLMBUSH.—F. Pryor, May 3: Our pay and setting went off very well. I beg to hand you my report. The lode in the 175, east of diagonal shaft, is considerably improved; we have to-day taken down a portion of the lode, which is worth *16l.* per fm.; should it come down as we expect it will be worth in all *25l.* per fm. The 175 end, west of shaft, is poor at present. In the 160, west of diagonal shaft, the lode is producing good stones of copper ore. In the 160, north of Hichens's shaft, on the lead lode, the lode is worth *6l.* per fm. In the 160, south of Hichens's shaft, there is a small branch of lead, not taken down since last reported, worth *5l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 160, on Holmbush lode, there is a good lode of ore, worth full *20l.* per fm. We are at present engaged in cutting through the lode in the 145 south, on lead lode.—Flap-jack Lode: In the 132, east of Hichens's shaft, the lode is producing good stones of ore. In the 20, east of Walls's shaft, the lode will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom; this is a good looking end, and all in whole ground to surface. In the rise in back of this level the lode will produce 4 tons per fathom. In the 40, west of Walls's, there is a little ore, but not to value. In the winze sinking below the 50 the lode will produce 4 tons per fm. In the 50 east the lode will produce 4 tons per fm. The rise in back of the 70 is poor; this rise is more for ventilation than otherwise. On the whole, I consider our prospects are gradually improving. We have one stope in the back of the 50, which will produce full 6 tons per fm. We sampled 237 tons of copper ore, and shall increase the quantity next sampling.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—J. H. Rodda, May 8: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 25, the lode is making down better, producing occasional stones of yellow copper ore; I think it is very probable we shall meet with a more productive lode at a deeper level. There is beautiful clean killas ground coming in the 25 end east; no change in the lode to notice. There is no lode yet discovered in the 15 cross-cut south.

KESWICK.—J. Postlethwaite, May 4: In the 20 Charles's stope No. 1 is worth 15 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Charles's rise and stope No. 2 is worth 15 cwts. per fathom. Charles's drift is worth 12 cwts. per fm. Mat's stope is worth 12 cwts. per fm. In the 30 north drift the lode is worth 12 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. Charles's stope is worth 6 cwts. per fathom. Holliday's stope is worth 8 cwts. per fm. In the 40 north drift the lode is worth 10 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Holmes's stope is worth 20 cwts. per fm. In the 50 north drift the lode is worth 3 cwts. of lead ore per fm. Whitwell's stope is worth 8 cwts. per fathom.

LADY BERTHA.—F. C. Harpur, J. Metherell, May 6: The bottom levels (53) are without change to notice. In the 41 east we have just commenced to cut into the lode, composed of mundic, quartz, peach, and stones of ore. The stopes in the 41 west continue to look well, the lode being from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic and ore, worth of the latter 6 tons, or *48l.* per fm. The lode in the 30 east is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 4 tons, or *24l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level is large, composed of peach, mundic, quartz, and ore, worth of the latter 10 tons, or *40l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the bottom of the 20 east is improved; the lode is increasing in size, being over 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or *15l.* per fm. The tribute department is yielding much as usual.

— Capts. Harpur and Metherell, May 9: We have no change to inform you in either of the ends at the 53; in the western end the lode is large, composed of quartz, peach, mundic, and stones of ore - very hard for driving through; in the eastern end we are driving by the side of the lode, and shall continue to do so for some fathoms further, as we do not expect anything of importance until we get the other side of the cross-course. In the 41 east we are still cutting through the lode; so far as seen it is composed of quartz, mundic, peach, and stones of ore, and letting down a little water. In the stopes in the back of the 41 west, east of Odger's rise, the lode is large, consisting of mundic and ore, worth of the latter from 8 to 9 tons, or *50l.* per fathom. The lode in the 30 east is about 4 ft. wide, carrying very regular walls, composed of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 5 tons, or *30l.* per fm. The lode in the stopes in the bottom of this level continues large, being over 7 ft. wide, composed of ore, mundic, and peach, worth of the former 8 tons, or *40l.* per fm. In the winze sinking below the 20 east we have about 9 ft. more to sink to communicate with the 30; the lode here is about 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and ore, worth of the latter 3 tons, or *21l.* per fm. The tribute department continues to yield much as usual.

LADY ELIZA.—J. Evans, May 8: The air-shaft is progressing satisfactorily, since I have had four experienced miners in addition to former hands, and trust that in a few weeks I shall be able to report the production of a good quantity of ores at grass.

LOWER PARK.—W. Davies, May 7: We are driving south in Grffith's shaft; the lode is become narrower, and more congenial for lead. In the Paddock shaft, 20 yards level north, the ground is harder, but the south end is looking very promising for lead, and is easy to drive.

LOWER TALDRWS SLATE QUARRY.—G. L. Fuller, C.E., May 9: I was at the quarry last week. The engine-lift is at work satisfactorily, and the first depth of workable slate rock is being opened out by it; at the same time removing top rock (unbearing or ridding, as it is sometimes called) is being proceeded with by means of a tramway laid over the draining level now covered in. Slates of excellent quality are being made at the present depth, and though the yield in proportion to the debris is, as might be expected so near the surface, at present uncertain, the greatest depth yet opened being but little over 12 yards, there is every indication of the next depth being as productive as can well be found. As there is still delay with regard to the supply of water for pumping-power, arrangements are in progress for temporarily pumping by the lift-engine. This will, I think, enable a lower depth to be opened so soon as sufficient of the upper shall have been uncovered and removed to make doing so practicable. Though not equal to the progress I had hoped ere this, when reporting on your quarry in September of last year, the unprecedentedly unfavourable weather of the autumn and winter considered, you are in as forward a state as should, perhaps, be expected, and the ultimate prospects of the quarry are, I think, incontrovertible.

MAUDLIN.—J. Tregay, May 4: Our surface water is falling back owing to the dry weather, which has caused the water to be in at the bottom level. The men are employed at the 38, driving east; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, mundic, and spar, intermixed with black and yellow ore. The winze sinking below this level is producing a little saving work. No change in any other part of the mine.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennetts, May 8: The lode in the 32 east is in two small branches, composed of quartz and ore, with a horse of killas between; but, according to present appearance, I am inclined to believe the branches will come together and form a compact orey lode in the course of driving a fathom or two. The lode in the 20 east is improving both in size and composition, it being now 1½ ft. wide, carrying a small leader of ore and quartz, of a promising appearance, which, I believe, will lead to orey ground. The stopes in bottom of this level are producing much the same quantity of ore as last week—viz., ½ ton per fm. Our condensing water is getting low, in consequence of the long drought.

NANTEOS AND PENRHIW.—H. Boundy, W. Paull, May 6: We beg to hand you our setting-report for these mines, held on Saturday last:—Eystumtean: The shaft is now down 10 fms. 4 ft.; sinking at the former price—*18l.* per fm., and we hope to get it the required depth in about a fortnight. The stope in back of this level, and east of No. 3 rise, is set to eight men, at *3l.* per fm.; the lode is yielding 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stope in back of this level, and west of No. 3 rise, is set to four men, at *2l. 10s.* per fathom; the lode is yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The level west of No. 2 rise is now under the winze sinking from the level above; we have suspended the driving for the present, and put the men to rise, for the purpose of communicating with the winze; set to four men, at *5l.* per fathom. The winze below Reese's level is set to four men, at *6l. 10s.* per fm.; the lode is large, composed of mundic, blende, with a slight mixture of ore. This level to drive east of cross-cut, on the north part of the lode, is set to four men, at *7l.* per fm.; the lode here is very wide, composed of mundic, spar, with good stones of ore; in a few fathoms further driving an improvement may be expected, as we shall then be getting over the best ore ground seen in the level below. Row's level, to drive west of No. 1 rise, is set to four men, at *4l. 10s.* per fm.; the lode is producing mundic, blende, and ore, and looking more promising than it has for some time past. The stope in back of this level, west of No. 1 rise, is set to four men, at *1l. 15s.* per fm.; the lode is yielding 7 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope in ditto, west of No. 3 rise, is set to four men, at *1l. 15s.* per fm.; the lode is yielding 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope in ditto, east of No. 3 rise, is set to four men, at *2l. 10s.* per fm.; the lode is yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fm.—Bwlchgwyn: The 30 east is set to four men, 2 fms. stent, at *6l.* per fm.; the lode is very wide, composed of mundic, blende, spar, and good stones of ore, and letting out a quantity of water, altogether presenting a very promising appearance, and an improvement is daily expected. Our machinery is all working well.

NETHER HEARTH.—W. Vipond, May 4: We have no improvement this week in the end of the level, it is worth at present about 4 cwts. of ore per fm., and is set to four men, at 40s. per fm. The working below adit is worth about 10 cwts. of ore per fm., and is set to two men, at 30s. per fm.; we have cut to the south from this working between 3 and 4 feet, and see no check yet; there is good ore going further on, it looks like a flat. We continue the sinking of the shaft with four men; we have come down upon something very hard at the bottom. We have some wall to build in on the eastern side of the shaft, after this is done I expect to be able to set the men a bargain. I expect we shall soon have another 10 tons of ore ready for sale, of superior quality to last.

NEW EAST BERTHA.—J. Richards, May 6: The lode in the 30, west of the engine-shaft, is of a promising character; and, looking at the improvement in the Lady Bertha coming in this direction, there is every reason to hope for a course of copper ore. In the 30 cross-cut, driving north of the engine-shaft, towards the large lode seen at surface, the ground is very favourable for the production of metallic mineral. We have already passed through a lode or branch, dipping north towards the main lode ahead, which is a very favourable indication; and in about 4 fms. driving we hope to cut the large lode, for which purpose the cross-cut was commenced. In the 30 cross-cut south the ground is very congenial for the production of copper ores. I have no hesitation in saying that I believe this mine, if fairly and effectually prosecuted, will handsomely reward the proprietary. The lode alluded to, towards which the 30 north is fast approaching, shows itself on the surface full 20 feet wide, and from which we expect very good discoveries of copper ore will soon be made. The machinery, &c., is in very good working order.

— S. Cock, May 8: We have a great change in the ground in the north cross-cut; the branches and cleavage are dipping towards the lode, mixed with prian, looking well for a large course of ore upon the intersection of the lode.—South Cross-cut: No change to notice since last report. We shall employ more men in this end to force on the driving, it being clear, upon intersecting the Lady Bertha lode, that our chances of success are most favourable for a good discovery, having sunk on the lode from surface, and found it 5 feet wide, of the same character as the lode in Lady Bertha when the ore was first cut. Our lode being east of the cross-course and in good ground, we are safe to have a rich course of ore.

NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Francis Pryor, John Prince, jun., May 8: Carr's engine-shaft is sunk 3½ fms. below the 80; the lode is 18 inches wide, and producing fine stones of copper ore. There is no alteration to notice in the 80, east of Carr's shaft, since last report—viz., 2 tons of ore per fm. The 70 east, on the new lode, is extended from the cross-cut 2 fms.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and producing fully 3 tons of good ore per fathom. We are preparing to drive a cross-cut to intersect this lode in the 80; and, from the underlie at the 70, we calculate to cut it in about 15 fms. driving. This is a very important feature, the ground being all in whole from the 80 to the surface. We shall sample on Tuesday next, and we calculate the quantity will be quite up to our estimate. The stopes in back of the 70 (two in number) will still produce 8 tons of ore per fathom.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, G. Davey, May 8: In the 92 east the lode is 18 in. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 92 west the lode is divided: the south part is 1 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; the north part is 6 in. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 82 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. In the winze below the 72 the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and copper ore. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.

NORTH BULLER.—J. B. Delbridge, May 4: In the 100 west the lode is large, yielding stones of copper and tin; ground spare for driving. In the 78 west the lode is from 8 to 10 in. wide, yielding stones of copper and blende; ground favourable for driving. At King's flat-rod shaft we have met with a lode this day from 6 to 9 in. wide, composed of copper, mundic, peach, and quartz; ground favourable for sinking. By Monday we shall see more of it, when I will write you again. The engine and pitwork working well.

NORTH EXMOUTH.—Wm. Skewis, May 9: No change to notice in the mine since last report, except that I have ordered samples of a 10 ton parcel of lead ores to be sent off at once, and the biddings to be sent in a week from this date.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, May 2: The only alteration in the mine since my last is in the 27 end, has further improved, and is now worth fully 1 ton of lead per fathom. I will write full particulars after being at the mine early in next week.

NORTH NANT-Y-MWYN.—J. Thomas, May 9: I have been into the western end this morning, and am glad to report that I found a course of lead ore of excellent quality, which will produce from 15 to 20 cwts. of lead per fm., fully corroborating all my former reports. As the men had not finished securing the level and backs, I deferred sending you a sample of the ore to-day, but I will forward you a sample on Monday or Tuesday next; and I consider, from what I could see, that it will contain more silver than we expected. I hope you will get some of it assayed, as in my last report I mentioned that we should we should be raising more lead ore than will pay our cost, and leave a good profit to the shareholders; I am now convinced that all I said is perfectly true. Will you have the kindness to make enquiries as to what price you can get for barytes, and let me know as early as possible. as we have a lode here 3 ft. wide, solid, in the deep adit level, of a very good quality, and we have 100 fathoms backs on the course of this lode. The fact is, we have a splendid mine before us, and no mistake.

NORTH PROVIDENCE.—J. Dale, R. Hall, May 7: The ground in the engine-shaft is still moderate for sinking; the men are now employed in timbering the shaft; it will be completed in the course of two or three days. The masons are now on the spot, and will commence the building at once. The adit end is looking well, lode 2 ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore; present price for driving *3l. 5s.* per fm.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—J. Tyacke, May 8: There is every likelihood of a change near us on Jenning's lode west; the ground does not require so much timber as before, and I believe the time is not far distant when our anticipations will be realised. The south lode is a very promising one; it is composed of spar, iron, a little tin, and gossan; the gossan producing 2½ ozs. of silver to the ton; the shaft is down 7 fms., and the lode 3½ ft. wide. All the surface work is in active operation. We shall finish the road to-day on the mine that leads to the West Cornwall Railway.

NORTH WREY.—T. Kemp, May 9: We are still very short of water at surface, and the wheel is barely kept going. The main shaft is progressing well, the first bargain being completed on Saturday last, when I set 10 fms. additional to twelve men, for *80l.* (*8l.* per fm.); I hope they will sink this in two months, if so it will be good work. It will take six months to drive the 38 to the point where it will intersect the copper lode, if the underlie keeps the same; I have no doubt but that the drivage would, from the present value of the end, quite pay its own cost, but we must wait until we get surface water for the wheel, as the steam-engine will at once be erected over the main shaft. I will take advantage of the dry weather presently to raise the wheel-pit walls about 5 ft., as suggested, and when the main shaft is driven I can then bring the water from the shaft back by the side of the shaft-bob to go over the wheel without any difficulty whatever, and thus make it do double duty, and save expense.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom, May 9: In the 80 east the lode is 4 feet wide, and for this size a good lode, yielding 6 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in back continue to yield 6 tons of ore per fathom. The lode carrying in the 65 east is 5 feet wide, yielding 7 tons of ore per fathom. There is ore still standing to the north of the level driving. In the 50 east no lode has lately been taken down; there is much water coming away from the south. The lode in the winze in bottom of the 50 is improving; it is 2 feet big, and orey. The stopes in bottom of the 50 will yield 7 tons of ore per fathom. The stopes in back of the 50 will yield on an average 6 tons of ore per fathom. We have sampled 180 tons of ore for sale this month.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, May 9: The shaftmen are still driving north at the 70, but have not intersected anything as yet. We have this day put the 52 cross cross-cut men to lay open the lode which we passed through both east and west, to prove its bearing and character, and in a short time I hope to be able to report satisfactorily on its appearance. We are still forcing on the 52 west, and also the 42 on the south lode, which is fully 3 feet wide, and mixed throughout with tin, and it is my opinion as we near the cross-course we shall have a good mine. The tribute department is much the same.

PANT-Y-BUARTH.—J. Trevethan, May 8: The lode in the 88 has much improved, worth full 1 ton of lead per fathom. This change is of very great importance, being entirely in fresh ground, and will come 8 fathoms under the bottom of Mosely shaft, where the lode looks remarkably well. Other bargains are without much change; but, on the whole, the prospects of the mine are highly satisfactory.

PANT-Y-PYDEW.—R. Nankivell, May 9: In the 64, west of the whim-shaft, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and we are fully expecting further improvement in the lode in driving west, as there appears from the levels above to be orey ground west of the present end at the 64. We have taken the men from the 40, and put them to repair Kendrick's shaft; this shaft is about 230 yards west of our present workings, and about 70 yards deep. I am told by the men who last worked in the shaft that there is a good bunch of ore in the bottom of the shaft; and it is well known that there were rocks of ore, 7 and 8 cwts. weight, broken in Kendrick's shaft not more than a few days before the mine was stoped; the reason of its stoping was that the water was more than they could manage with a horse-engine and a 4-in. lift; and not having the capital at their command to erect a steam-engine, it was, therefore, stoped. The present company have appointed a meeting to be held on the mine on May 21, to settle as to the erection of an engine, &c., and to work the mine with more energy. I have not the least doubt but that this will prove to be a lasting and good mine.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—W. Tregay, T. Delbridge, May 4: The 110 east is worth *12l.* per fm. The 110 west is worth *10l.* per fm. The 100 east is more promising than for some time past, yielding good stones of tin. In the 100 east winze the lode is 12 ft. wide, worth *100l.* per fm. The 90 west rise is worth *12l.* per fm. In the 90 west, on Skimmer's lode, the lode is worth *10l.* per fm.—Cobbler's: The skip-road is now all in; the men are cutting ground in various parts of the shaft for the passage of the skip.—Street and Bragg's: In the 40 east the lode is very large; carrying 6 ft. of it, worth *10l.* per fathom.

PELYN WOOD.—J. Richards, May 6: We are pushing on the 10 fathom level south on the cross-course as fast as possible, with a view of intersecting as early as we can the east and west lodes ahead. We have been making good progress, as you will see in reference to the cost-sheet for March, in which month the ground explored was more than 9 fathoms. You will see, therefore, that the ground is of a very congenial nature and easy for progress. We also meet with occasional fine stones of copper ore of good quality, specimens of which were forwarded you some time ago. Taking this into consideration, with the very great depth the lodes will be intersected, and consequent advantages for working, the same adjoining the rich Fowey Consols, and embracing strata equally congenial for the production of metallic mineral, I consider Pelyn Wood of exceedingly good promise and a first-rate speculation. We shall also in all probability intersect the first east and west copper lode in about three months, and should it prove a productive one, which we have every reason to believe it will, few, if any, mines in Cornwall will be standing in a better position for for easy and expeditious development. We have a first-rate water-wheel and machinery, capable of working the mine to any reasonable depth, with the greatest possible economy.

— R. Ware, May 9: We have cut a large stream of water in the 10 end south, also a change of ground, indicative of an east and west lode being before us. This end is about 45 fathoms from surface.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, J. Warren, May 4: The shaftmen are progressing satisfactorily, and expect to complete sinking to the 130 in the course of next week. In the 118, north of shaft, the lode is 4½ ft. wide; we have not taken down any of it for the last fortnight; we have been driving by the side of the lode; when last taken down it was worth *20l.* per fm. In No. 1 stope, north of shaft, the lode is worth *20l.* per fm. In the other stopes in back of this level no lode has been taken down since last reported. In the 106 north the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth *16l.* per fm. In the stopes in back of this level there is no alteration to notice.

PENHALDARVA.—S. A. Pope, May 8: The engine-shaft, sinking below the 50, is down about 5½ fathoms; the lode, or leader part, is about 15 in. wide, producing good stones of lead—a promising lode. In the 50 north the lode, or leader part, is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of lead. In the 30 north the lode, or leader part, is about 9 in. wide, composed of soft spar, prian, mundic, and spotted with lead.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—E. Carthew, May 9: There is no particular change in the western ends since last week. In the 90, east of Jennings's lode, the lode is 2½ feet wide, producing good stones of ore. In the 90, west of footway shaft, there is no change since last week. In the 46 and 34, east of Lane's shaft, these ends are presenting a better appearance, producing stones of ore. In the 22, east of Lane's shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, improved in appearance, containing stones of good ore. The pitch referred to last week, east of footway shaft, will be set to morrow at about 2s. in *1l.*

ROUGHTENGILL SILVER-LEAD.—W. Francis, May 8: The stope in the back of the 30, No. 2, is worth from 12 to 15 cwts. of ore per fathom; west of No. 2, 10 cwts.; No. 3, 12 cwts. The stope in the back of the 60, over the new shaft, No. 17, is worth from 15 to 18 cwts. of ore per fm. The stope in the back of this level, west of engine, on the caunter lode, No. 8, is worth 18 cwts. of ore per fm.; west of No. 8, worth from 15 to 18 cwts. per fm. The new winze, sinking on the 50, underneath these stopes, is looking well; the lode will produce from 25 to 30 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the new rise in the back of the deep level, west of new shaft, is producing saving work, but not rich. We have suspended the driving of the new shallow level on the west part of the sett, and put the men to drive the 30, which will come in under the shallow level about 35 fms.; from the appearance and character of the lode in the shallow level being so very wide (from 15 to 20 ft.), and bunches and strings of ore strewn throughout the lode, we fully expect it will become more concentrated, and prove productive at 35 fms. deeper. We have commenced driving the deep level east again with two men, also the new shallow level, east of Mexico, by two men. We have nothing fresh in either of these ends to notice. We are now delivering a sample of 20 tons of ore to Wigton.

SILVER VEIN.—F. Squire, May 9: The daily results of my operations for silver are of the same successful character as last reported. Next week I shall commence reducing the ores sufficiently small for sampling, when they will be ready for sale. The enormous mass of ore now only waiting to be crushed is the work of about 28 days. A very large quantity of it will yield a high percentage of silver, and all is commercially profitable At the mine on Friday and Saturday many tons of ore will be raised. The silver-bearing lodes are looking well.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, May 7: In the 110 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 50, west of Crew's cross-cut, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing some good saving work. In the 50, east of Crew's cross-cut, the lode is worth ½ ton of ore per fathom. In Head's rise, in the back of the 50, west of Crew's cross-cut, no lode has been taken down. The rise is up to the 40; we shall now commence to drive east and west of the rise. In the 50 west, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is small and unproductive. In Blanchard's stopes, in bottom of the 40, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In Rowe's stopes, in the back of the 40, on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. In the 30, driving east on No. 2 south lode, the lode is worth 10l. per fathom. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

SCORRIER CONSOLS.—J. W. Craise, T. White, May 8: The engine-shaft is sunk 19 fms. below surface, the ground is very much improved for sinking; the shaft is still dry, and is being sunk very rapidly. No. 1 lode, in the bottom of the shaft, sinking below the 28, is 2 ft. wide, having a promising appearance, and producing occasional stones of tin. We are glad to inform you we have a good improvement on Nos. 2 and 3 lodes in the bottom of a shaft, sunk 18 fms. below surface, where these lodes have met together. No. 2 lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of peach and gossan, and yielding good work for tin. We can see No 3 lode 4 ft. wide, but cannot ascertain its real width, not having reached the north wall; the composition of this lode is similar to that of No. 2; from the sinking of this shaft we are raising a large quantity of tinstuff, and opening out some productive ground. We commenced building the engine-house on Monday last, and have no doubt of its being completed quite as soon as we shall require pumping power, as we anticipate sinking the shaft 30 fms. before meeting with much water. All our surface operations are being pushed on with as little delay as possible.

SOUTH BRYN GWIOG.—J. Lloyd, May 7: The lode in the east level is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime and loose natural productive ground, with a few stones of ore continually. In the south cross-cut nothing fresh has been yet discovered. The end is some yards short of intersecting the south lode.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—W. C. Cock, May 4: The lode in the engine-shaft appears still to be taking a less underlie, and the ground is a little more favourable for sinking. Other places are just as reported at the meeting.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, May 8: The pitches and bargains throughout the mine are producing their usual quality tinstuff.

SOUTH CONDURROW.—W. Richards, May 4: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking below the 30, is still large, producing some good stones of grey and yellow copper ore and mundic, and there is a change in the granite rock for the better. We are forcing down the shaft with all possible speed, and hope soon to reach something good. All other parts of the mine are without any alteration.

SOUTH CRENVER.—E. Chegwin, May 7: The lode in the flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 105, is 1½ ft. wide, producing good stones of copper ore. In the 105 east the ground is more favourable; no lode taken down for the week. Our tribute pitches in bottom of the 105 are looking well.—South Mine: In the 51 cross-cut south the ground is favourable. No other change to report.

SOUTH DARREN.—J. Boundy, May 4: I intend putting six men in the winze sinking below the 60 east on Monday next. I have set the 30 west, and the winze in the 10, west of air-shaft. The 60 west will be let in the course of a few days.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, May 8: Tutwork setting:—The 50 cross-cut to drive north, by six men, at 12l. per fm. The adit east on the caunter, by four men, at 7l. per fm. The adit cross-cut north, by two men, at 4l., and the same level west, by four men, at 3l. per fm.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—W. Stephens, May 7: The cross-cut south of Ley's shaft contains capels and stones of mundic, and the water is issuing freely from the bottom of the end. No change to notice in the north cross-cut.

SOUTH WHEAL KITTY.—S. Mitchell, sen., S. Mitchell, jun., May 4: We have commenced clearing a shaft on Bryant's lode, which is about 30 fms. south of Webb's shaft. We are down about 3 fms. from surface, where we reached the backs of the old men's workings, which are choked with rubbish; as far as we have seen, which is about 3 fms. west of shaft, the lode is standing 18 in. wide, from which we have this day broken some first-rate stones of tin; on the eastern end of this shaft there appears to be but little done by the old men, but the lode is large, and very kindly; it would be the best place to sink the engine-shaft between this new shaft, on Bryant's lode and Webb's shaft, which are about 30 fms. distant, so that we should not have a very long cross-cut to drive to intersect either of these lodes. It is impossible to tell exactly when we shall reach the adit end, but we expect to reach it very soon. We have this day set the 10 to drive east and west of Webb's shaft, by four men, at 40s. per fm., where there is a good lode of tin; also the new shaft on Bryant's lode, to clear and secure, by two men, at 12s. per fathom, and the adit side level to drive by six men, at 6l. per fm. From what we have already discovered, as soon as our engine and stamps are erected, we shall be able to make some good returns of tin.

ST. DAY UNITED.—E. Ralph, May 4: There is nothing new to report this week. The prospects are much the same as reported last week.

ST. IVES WHEAL ALLEN.—J. Pearce, May 9: In Roderick's engine-shaft, sinking below the 10, there is no change to notice, the men being at present employed fixing lift in Giesler's flat-rod shaft in the 30; as soon as this is completed we shall at once proceed with the sinking of Roderick's shaft with all speed. The lode in the 40, west of Giesler's shaft, is about 15 in. wide, with a promising appearance. In the 30 east we have commenced sinking a winze below the level, in which the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 20l. per fm. The 40, east of Louisa's shaft, on Roderick's engine lode, is without alteration to notice. The lode in the 20, east of Highburrow shaft, is about 18 in. wide, unproductive. Nothing yet in the deep adit cross-cut, north of Highburrow shaft, on the cross-course. The stoping in the bottom of the 20, east of Louisa's, is completed, and the men are now employed clearing the level. Since last week we have holed the 50, west of sump-winze, to the 50 east of Giesler's shaft. All our surface operations are progressing as rapidly as possible. Nothing else new except in the 50, east of Giesler's, where we have an increase of water coming out of the end, which is a good indication of the lode being near us.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—T. Foot, May 8: There is no alteration in the ground in the 237 south since last report. The lode in the 226 south is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work. We have two stopes in the back of this level—No. 1 producing 14 cwts., and No. 2, 12 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 215 south is 3½ ft. wide, and will yield 12 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level, four in number, will produce as follows:—No. 1, 21 cwts.; No. 2, 10 cwts.; No. 3, 7 cwts.; and No. 4, 15 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 205 south is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of lead, and likely to improve. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding as follows:—No. 1, 5 cwts.; No. 2, 6 cwts.; No. 3, 8 cwts.; and No. 4, 6 cwts. of lead per fm.

TEES SIDE.—R. Bray, May 7: Providence engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 1 ft. under the 24, through a very promising lode, 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, limestone, and stones of lead ore—from 8 to 10 lbs. weight in the last foot or two of sinking; it has a kindly appearance; let to-day to six men, at 30l. per fm. In the 24 east we have a very promising lode, and it is producing some good stones of ore; let at 6l. 10s. per fm.

TOLCARNE.—May 8: The lode in Field's shaft, sinking below the 20, is 2 ft. wide, of spar, gossan, and ore; of the latter about 1½ ton per fm. The lode in 20 end, driving west of shaft, is 16 in. wide, of gossan, spar, and spots of ore, a kindly lode. The lode in rise in back of the 20 end, east of shaft, is 1 ft. wide, chiefly of spar. The lode in winze sinking in bottom of the 10, east of shaft, is 16 in. wide, of gossan and spar, The lode in winze sinking in bottom of the adit level, east of shaft, is 10 in. wide, unproductive. King's Lode: In the rise in back of adit level the lode is 10 in. wide, chiefly of gossan and soft spar.—Enthoven's Lode: The adit end, driving west, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth fully 50l. per fm. for tin. The stope in back of adit, on the same lode, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 35l. per fm. for tin. Ground in King's shaft is rather hard.

TREFULACK UNITED.—T. Hodge, May 8: At the engine-shaft we have dropped and cleared up about 2 fms. this last week; water now drained 42 fms. below the adit. In the 36 west the lode is at present small, but producing some rich stones of tin—opening tribute ground. The wheel-shaft is below the 26 about 7 fms. 2 ft.; we hope to communicate this shaft to the 36 by the latter part of this month, when we shall be in a position to set more tribute pitches. The 16 cross-cut is driven south of wheel-shaft, towards the caunter lode, about 5½ fms.; ground easy for driving. The wood shaft is below the 16 about 3 fms. 2 ft.; ground a little more spare, and water increasing as we sink. The tribute pitches are looking well.

TRELOWETH.—W. Rosewarne, May 4: The lode in the engine-shaft is worth 15l. per fathom. The 134 east is without change since yesterday. The 134 west is spotted with copper ore—a kindly lode. The 124 east is worth 20l. per fm. The 124 west is worth 12l. per fm. The lode in the winze below the 124 east is worth 30l. per fm. The lode in the winze below the 124 west is worth 14l. per fm. The stope in back of the 134 east is worth 8l. per fm. The stope in back of the 124 east is worth 20l. per fm. The stope in bottom of the 116 east is worth 20l. per fm.

TRENCROM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, May 9: In Giesler's engine-shaft, sinking below the 90, the lode is 12 inches wide, producing saving work. In the 90, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 3l. 10s. per fm. In the 80, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 5l. per fm. In the 80, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 2l. 10s. per fm. In the 60 cross-cut, clearing south-east of the engine-shaft, no change in the past week. In the 40, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 4l. per fm. In the 30, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is of a kindly character. In the 20, east of Michell's flat-rod shaft, the lode is worth 3l. 10s. per fm. In the 20, west of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is producing saving work.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, May 4: The engine-shaft to sink below the 15, by six men, at 13l. per fm.; lode 8 in. wide, and producing good work for tin, value about 8l. per fm. The 15, west of the shaft, by four men, at 4l. per fm.; lode at present small, but the ground is getting easier, hence we are expecting a change for the better shortly. The flat-rod shaft to six men, at 8l. per fm.; lode from 1 ft. to 18 in. wide, alive for tin, and looking promising.

VALE OF TOWY.—A. Waters, T. Harvey, May 7: We have about 4 ft. more to sink Clay's engine-shaft to complete the contract let to the shaftmen—11 fms. below the bottom of shaft-piece in the 90; the part of the lode seen in present bottom of the shaft is composed of sulphate of barytes, copper pyrites, and blende in considerable quantities. We calculate to be in a position to cross-cut the great lode sometime in the early part of next month. In the 90, driving south of great cross-course, the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of peach, blende, and lead ore—not rich, but saving stuff; this end is now about 13 fms. behind Field's shaft. In the 80, driving north of Clay's, the lode is spotted with lead ore; the influence of the little cross-course is beginning to show itself here. In the 80, driving south of Field's shaft, the lode is split up into several divisions, all of which are rich in blende ore; the part we are carrying is 3 ft. wide, and yielding good stones of lead ore. Field's shaft, sinking below the 80, is opening tribute ground. In the 80, driving north of Bonville's shaft, the lode is in two parts, the footwall course being 2½ ft. wide, with a mixture of lead ore throughout. The winze sinking below the 70, south of said shaft, on little cross-course, is 5 fathoms. In the adit level, being driven into the hill south of Nant shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of barytes and gossan, of kindly character. The tribute department continues much as usual. March lead ore weighed 55 tons 3 cwts. 2 qrs., dry.

WENDRON CONSOLS.—J. Taylor, E. Jenkin, W. Johns, May 8: At engine-shaft the men are engaged rising from the 45 to the 35; set at 10l. per fm., to hole, certain contract; when this is done we shall have a long piece of tribute ground available both east and west of the shaft. The 35 is driving off Sleeman's shaft, on engine lode, by six men, at 9l. per fm.; lode 6 feet wide, and worth 12l. per fm. A rise has been cut to the 25, close by this end, which has given good ventilation, and the ground is now set on tribute at 6s. 8d. in 1l. At Bal Dees the shaft is down to the 35, and the men are engaged cutting plat, preparatory to sinking below that level; the lode in the shaft is 3 ft. wide, and worth 25l. per fm. The lode in the 35, driving east of Bal Dees shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 20l. per fm., set to drive by four men, at 7l. The stopes west of this shaft are being worked by six men, at 4l. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 6 feet wide, and worth 15l. per fm.; this part of the mine looks encouraging. The 25, driving west of Sleeman's cross-cut, on Grace's lode, by two men, at 4l. per fm.; lode 1½ foot wide, opening tribute ground. At Hill's shaft the 80 west end men are engaged rising close by the end, towards the 70, for the purpose of ventilation, and laying open the ground, the lode in the rise is 5 feet wide, and worth 18l. per fm.; rising by six men, at 10l. Flander's lode in the 70, west of Hill's, is 3 feet wide, and worth 6l. per fm., driving by four men, at 5l. The 40, west of Gluya's shaft, has reached the cross-course, and the men are now driving north towards the lode, at 7l. per fm.; the tribute pitches in this part of the mine are without material alteration. Bishop's shaftmen are now engaged cutting plat in the 52, previous to sinking below that level. The lode in the stopes in back of the 52, east of shaft, is 4 feet wide, and worth 20l. per fm.; stoping by four men, at 3l. The lode in No. 2 stopes, in back of the same level, is 4 feet wide, worth 30l. per fm.; stoping by four men, at 2l. 10s. The lode in the 52, west of shaft, is 1½ foot wide, worth 10l. per fm.; driving by four men, at 9l. The lode in the stopes behind this end is 2 feet wide, worth 11l.; stoping by two men, at 4l. per fm. The lode in the 42, east of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 18l. per fm.; driving by four men, at 13l. The lode in the 32, east of shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 15l. per fm.; driving by four men, at 5l., and 10s. in 1l. The lode in the 22 east, of Robert's shaft, is 1 foot wide, unproductive; driving by two men, at 8l. per fm. We sold on the 4th inst. 23 tons 7 cwts. 2 qrs. 24 lbs. of black tin, realising 1675l. 6s. 3d., this is the produce of one month.

WENTNOR.—T. Price, May 10: We are getting ready to sink with all the strength we can put on, but it has taken us a deal of time to widen the bottom of the shaft; it will, however, be done on Saturday. We have still a very strong lode in the forebreast of the 64, west of Grosvenor shaft, and we have an alteration in the character of the ground in the cross-cut, which makes me think we are getting near the parallel lode; this work will tell its own tale shortly. I feel certain it will make a rich mine shortly.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, May 8: In the 114 west the lode continues 2 ft. wide, occasionally producing stones of ore. In the 104 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. In the 94 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, very promising, with stones of good ore. The 84 west remains suspended until the cross-cut is driven north, and a communication made to Grenville's engine-shaft, which we expect to have complete in about a fortnight more. The winze sinking under the 65 is nearly holed to the 75; this will open a good piece of tribute ground. In the 52 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore.—South Lode: In the 84 west the lode is nearly 2 feet wide, producing 1½ ton per fm. The sinking of Grenville's shaft is progressing favourably.

WEST BRYN GWIOG.—J. Lloyd, May 7: The lode in the 60 yard level west is improving in appearance for bearing; it is about 2 ft. wide, of carbonate of lime, intermixed with calamine. The lode in the winze, east of east shaft, looks very promising, and in a congenial bearing measure, composed of a mixture of lead ore, blende, and mundic, with carbonate of lime, for about 2½ ft. wide, and may be anticipated to lead to a course of ore shortly. The water in the main shaft is lessening gradually as the weather becomes fine, and we expect to be able to resume sinking shortly.

WEST CARADON.—F. Pryor, manager; W. Johns, R. Trathen, J. Williams, May 4: Pryor's engine-shaft is sunk about 29 fms. from surface; no lode has been taken down for the last 3 fathoms, which was then 4 ft. wide, and I consider kindly, but nothing to value: we have decided on sinking 4 fms. more, and then fix a plunger-lift, to take up the top water; after this is done it is my intention to cross-cut north and south to intersect the whole of the lodes at this point, which I fancy are shallow enough to expect any good result—that is, judging from what has been produced in the lodes opened on further east. In the 155 west, on Downing's lode, there is a small leader of ore, but not enough to value. The 155 east, on Downing's lode, has improved this last week, and will now produce 1½ ton per fathom. In the 155 west, on Menadue lode, we have cut the south part of the lode; should the ore last down from the level above, which we have a right to expect, we shall soon reach it. We are still driving the 104 cross-cut north from Menadue lode, on the little cross-course, and we expect to cut Dunstan's lode this month. The stope in back of this, on the same lode, is still worth 30l. per fm. The 92, on Allen's lode, is still producing ore, but not to value. We have a small branch of ore in the 50, on Vivian's lode. In the 17, on the new north lode, the lode has produced 2 tons per fm., but at this time is small. I am under the impression it will shortly improve. The lode in the 104 west, on Downing's lode, is small, but is presenting good appearance, and, if we may judge from appearances, we may expect an improvement. In the adit level, west of Hallett's, we have a good gossan lode, and is fast approaching the point where we had a good lode of ore below. The 17 cross-cut, south of Hallett's, is driven about 30 fms., and I am under the impression it is near a lode, as there is a pretty deal of water issuing from the end; this we shall be better able to judge after the lode is backed up at surface and laid down on paper. In the 27 end, on the south part of Menadue lode; I have my doubts whether it is the main part of the lode, and have to-day set a winze to sink from the 17, on a lode of ore worth 15l. per fm., to prove it. The 17 end is also worth from 12l. to 15l. per fm. We have set a winze to sink under the 104, on Dunstan's lode, which is producing stones of ore, with a good appearance; at this point we are opening up good tribute ground. The 38, on the north part of Menadue lode, has a good appearance; we have only just resumed the driving, to convince us if it were opened on the right part of the lode or not before the mine was under my control; lode worth full 12l. per fm. We are also sinking a winze on the north part of Menadue lode, which is opening up good ground, and have also set a cross-cut in the 27, about 20 fms. further west, to cut the same part of the lode; the distance to reach it is about 4 fms. We have also set a winze to sink below the 27, on the Menadue lode, worth 8l. per fm. The 17, on Gilpin's lode, is at present unproductive. We have set to-day our usual number of pitches, and sampled 310 tons of ore, for sale at the usual time. We are continuing all operations in this mine, with a view to accomplish the objects before mentioned with as little delay as possible, and hope to be shortly in a position to report good discoveries.

WEST DEVON CONSOLS.—G. Rowe, May 9: Since the engine started, on the 20th ult., the water in the mine has been forked to the bottom, and the timber work has been completed, both in the engine and whim-shafts: the pitwork is in excellent condition. The south lode engine-shaft is in regular course of sinking, and good progress is being made, the levels are being cleared up, and the stuff brought to the surface. We are also opening on the lode above the 20, where we have discovered some excellent black oxide, impregnated with good quality yellow copper ore, which makes our present and future prospects of the most cheering character.

WEST PAR.—J. Webb, May 9: Since passing through the copper lode we have cheap and easy ground for driving towards the tin lode.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, May 7: There is no alteration in the character of the lode in the 150 cross-cut since last reported on. Morris's engine-shaft is sinking below the 150, in elvan of a favourable character, at the rate of about 4 feet per week.

WEST SOUTH CARADON.—F. Pryor, J. Williams: In driving the adit level east of the cross-cut we have met with some small branches of ore, presenting good appearances. We shall be in a position to see more of this in a week or two from this time, when we will again advise you. We are making good progress in sinking the new shaft.

WEST WENDRON CONSOLS.—R. Kendall, J. Hore, May 4: We have cleared the adit, south of the engine-shaft, 24 fms. We have about 14 fms. more to clear to bring us into the lode behind the smiths' shop. At the water-wheel shaft the ground is hard; lode about 2 ft. wide, unproductive. The masons will finish the bob-stands next week, and as soon as possible we shall fix the flat-rods, and sink on the north lode.

WEST WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, May 4: The 58 is driven 3½ fms. west of Cater's engine-shaft; no lode taken down this week. In the other ends and stopes there has been no lode taken down this week, consequently we have nothing new to report.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—W. Tonkin, J. Smith, May 4: We have holed the rise to the 50 in Tippett's shaft, and shall now be able in a few days to resume our work in the 70. In the 50, west of Tippett's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 5l. per fm. for tin. In the winze under the 36, west of Tippett's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 7 tons of mundic per fathom. In Jones's shaft, below the 40, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. In the 40, west of Jones's shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing a little mundic, and showing indications of improvement. In the 30, west of Jones's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of mundic per fm., and a little jack. In the 10 west the lode is very large, and of about the same value per fathom as last reported on. We sampled yesterday 3000 sacks of tinstuff of about the former value.

WEST WHEAL MARGARET.—Capts. Uren and White, May 6: During the past week we have been shoading or costeaning on the back of the Wheal Mary lode, at the western part of the sett, near the cross-course; we find it to be large, and of a very encouraging appearance, producing all saving work for tin at the depth of only 9 feet from surface. This seems to be the best point we have met with in the mine, and it is very likely we can get down here 8 or 10 fathoms deep in the summer months without any machinery, as Hallett's shaft is draining the water from it; we have put four men to sink on this lode with all speed. The ground in Hallett's shaft is a little more favourable for sinking, and we expect to get it down to the 30 about the end of this month; the lode in this shaft is confused, and at present not much to value. No change in any other part of the mine since last week.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, May 8: In the 80 west the lode is nearly 6 ft. wide, composed of spar, black jack, and ore, of the latter producing about 2 tons per fm. The sinking of the winze under the 70 is going on satisfactorily; we hope to get it holed to the 80 by the end of next week, when the lode left to stand in the winze will be taken down. In the 70 east the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing stones of good ore.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—Capt. Carpenter: Old Lode: The lode in the adit west is 4 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The lode in the rise in back of same level is very much improved since I reported last.

WHEAL CONCORD.—H. Luke, May 3: We have now cleared up the shaft in the meadow, and operations can be proceeded with at any point it may be deemed best to give the company the earliest satisfaction. At present our men are raising the stone for the boiler-house, &c., in order that no delay may arise in erecting the engine.

WHEAL CREBOR.—Capt. Gifford, May 10: The 60 is driving east and west, by six men; the lode is about 3 feet wide, composed of capel, mundic, and spots of copper ore. I hope to have the 60 east under the shoot of ore ground in the 48 in about six weeks; at the same time pushing the 60 west toward the east cross-course in the old workings, when we anticipate finding some good tribute ground. Nothing new to report on in the 48 east or west.

WHEAL CUPID.—R. Pryor, May 4: The 65 fm. level is set to drive east of engine-shaft by six men, at 4l. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan and peach, with a little black and yellow copper ore, kindly in appearance. The 54 to drive east of shaft, by two men, at 3l. per fathom, where the lode is 6 ft. wide, and during the last 3 ft. driving we have met with a large vugh, which for a time let out a quantity of water, and filled the level with stuff for 8 or 9 ft. behind the present end, the result of which will be known in a few days. The rise in the back of this level, by four men, at 3l. per fm.; lode 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, with a good appearance. The 40 fm. level to drive east of shaft, by six men, at 3l. 10s. per fm., lode 3½ ft. wide; this end has just passed through some good orey ground, but the lode in the present end does not look quite so well. The 24 fm. level, to drive east of ditto, by two men, at 5l. 10s. per fm.; lode 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic, peach, and spar, with a little black ore intermixed.

WHEAL EDWARD.—M. H. East, May 4: South Lode: In the 81 west there is no material alteration. In the 71 west the lode continues large, and yielding from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 61 west the lode is improving in size and appearance; there is a leader coming in on the north wall, producing saving work. In the 61 east the lode is small and unproductive. We expect we are near the cross-course, and on intersection of the same we shall immediately cross-cut south for intersection of the main lode. In the rise in back of the 61 west the lode is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 50 west there is no change of importance. In the 40 east the lode is worth 4 tons of ore per fm. In the stope in back of this level the lode is worth 3 tons per fm., and in the pitch 3 tons per fm. In the pitch in back of the 50 east the lode is worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom. The other pitches are without change of importance.—North Lode: In the boundary cross-cut north the ground is easy for working, and good progress is being made for driving. In the 52 west the ground is favourable for progress, and very congenial for mineral.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, May 4: Our shaftmen, &c., are very busy getting around the skip-road; this has in a great measure interfered with our underground operations, but with which we think we are getting on satisfactorily. There is no change in either of the ends at the 100. The lode in the 90 east is 15 in. wide, of quartz and ore, worth 1 ton per fm., and looking promising for a still greater improvement. The lode in the costeaning-pit, towards East Wheal Grenville, is 20 in. wide, of a very nice gossan and quartz, embedded in a congenial granite; hence we take this to be a desirable object to prove.

WHEAL GRYLLS.—E. Rogers, Jas. Pope: Fisher's Lode: Annie's engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 10 fm. level—price for sinking 18l. per fm. In the 10, east of this shaft, the lode will just pay for driving, which is 2l. per fm.; in the stope in the back of this level the lode is worth 5l. per fm.—stoping at 35s. per fm. In the end west the lode is opening tribute ground—driving at 37s. 6d. per fm.; in the back of this level there is one pitch working at 10s. in 1l. The flat-rod shaft is set to sink below the 10 at 12l. per fm. In the end driving east of this shaft the lode is small and poor—price for driving, 3l. per fm. In the end west the lode is 6 in. wide, producing a little tin; the backs will be set on tribute when there is a communication made from the flat-rod shaft to Annie's engine-shaft, which we expect will be done in about three weeks from this time: the price for driving this level is 30s. per fm. The winze in bottom of the adit is sinking at 6l. per fm., the lode is small and poor. At Grylls' whim-shaft, in the back of the 5 fm. level, we have two pitches working at 6s. 8d. in 1l. In the back of the adit near this shaft there is one pitch set at 12s., and another at 11s. in 1l.—Mill Pool Standard Lode: At the western shaft there are two pitches working at 3s. 6d., one at 5s., one at 9s., one at 10s., and another at 12s. in 1l. We expect to be able to commence driving in the 35, west of this shaft, in a few days.—Georgia Lode: The stope in the bottom of the 33 is down to water, and, therefore, suspended, the lode gone down is worth full 25l. per fm. We are making prepations to clear the adit level, in order to drive a cross-cut towards this lode, and when intersected drive on its course in the deep adit level. In the back of the 33 there are two stopes working, one worth 18l. per fm., and the other 17l. per fm.—price for stoping, 7l. per fm. We sampled on the 3d instant 1311 barrows of tinstuff, which is for sale at the office to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, estimated value 600l.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, May 4: The 115 is progressing favourably, and the branches in the cross-course are producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the winze below the 100, west from cross-cut, is worth for copper and tin 8l. per fm. The lode in the 100, east end, is worth 10l. per fm. The lode in the stope above the 100 is worth for copper and tin 60l. per fm. The lode in the 90 end east is unproductive. The lode in the 30 end is producing stones of ore. The lode in the 10 end is poor. The lode in the deep adit end is producing stones of ore. The north cross-cut at the deep adit level is progressing favourably. The copper ore sold on Thursday last is not yet weighed off to the buyers; the price it realised per ton is 7l. 3s. 6d.

WHEAL HENRY.—E. Ralph, May 4: The men are engaged in clearing up the engine-shaft, and have cleared about 2 fms. this week.

WHEAL KITTY (Lelant).—William Williams, May 9: Gowan Lode: The lode in Wickett's shaft, sinking below the 30, is worth 4l. per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 8l. per fathom. The lode in the 30 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is small, and not of much value. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 7l. per fathom. The lode in Philips's shaft, sinking below the 30, is worth 4l. per fathom. The lode in the 30 end, west of Philips's shaft, is worth 3l. per fathom, with every indication of improving. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30, east of Philips's shaft, is worth 3l. per fm. Bolitho's shaft is down to the 15, and the men will begin to-day to divide and case the shaft to get to the whim to draw with all spead. There is no particular change to notice in any other part of the mine. The pitches throughout the mine are producing about the same quantity of tin as for some time past.

WHEAL KITTY.—R. Pryor, sen., J. Nicholas, W. Higgins, May 4: Engine-shaft During the past fortnight we have been opening on the south, or main part of the lode in the 110, west of this shaft, which is now 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of tin. The lode in the 100 east is improving in size and value, being 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fm. In the rise behind this end we have intersected a slide that has thrown down the lode; we shall, therefore, at once commence driving south to cut it again, and in doing so speedily unwater the bottoms above, which will greatly facilitate our operations at those points. The lode in the 90 level east is 2½ ft. wide; in driving the last 3 ft. we have met with a cross head, which has for the time lessened its value, being now worth 20l. per fathom; and, judging from its present appearance, a further improvement may be shortly expected. The lode in the 82 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fm. In the 72 east there are at present two branches, each producing stamping work; these branches will shortly unite, at which point we look forward to an improvement. The rise in back of this level is up about 5 fms.; no lode has been taken down for the last 3 ft., but was then worth 7l. per fm.—Holgate's Shaft: The lode at this shaft is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 7l. per fm., with a good appearance. The lode in the 100, west of this shaft, is 18 inches wide, and not so good as when last reported, being disordered by the influence of the cross-course. The lode in the 82, west of this shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 7l. per fm., and of a most promising character. The lode in the rise behind this end is 3 ft. wide, and of much the same value as last reported. The lode in the 65 west is still worth 10l. per fm. In the rise behind this end the lode has rather improved in its appearance, and is now worth fully 10l. per fm. There is no change in any other part of the mine. Our late alterations in the machinery have already effected a saving of 15l. per month in coals, which we consider will handsomely pay for the cost incurred in making them.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, May 8: The lode in the 170, north of Pollard's shaft, is 2½ feet wide, and worth 5l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 2 feet wide, and worth 4l. per fathom. In the 160 north it is 2 feet wide, and worth 4l. per fathom; in the same level south it is 3 feet wide, producing stones of lead, and we are daily expecting improvement. In the 150 north it is 2 feet wide, producing stones of ore; in the same level, south of Clymo's shaft, it is 3 ft. wide, and worth 8l. per fathom. There is nothing new in the 110, south of the slide. Clymo's shaft is sunk 11 fathoms under the 150. The stopes and pitches are producing much the same as they have for some time past.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—Capt. Doble, May 7: Since my last report I have had the lode taken down in the stopes; the lode is large, and good for tin going down in the bottom. We have commenced sinking the shaft this week to open out the ground, and take away the tin more economically.

WHEAL MOYLE.—(*Special Report*, per Mr. Edward Cooke).—J. Tonkin, May 4: Agreeably to your request, which came to my house in my absence, I inspected this mine yesterday, and was much pleased with its general character, both as to position and strata. The engine-shaft is cleared to the 12, the cross-cut stoped down, and the water drained from the 12 on the lode; the engine-shaft is sunk below this level, but is not yet cleared. The 12 is extended east and west of the cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft, a great many fathoms, but the greater part of the tin appears to be left standing. In the back of this end, about 4 fms. west of the cross-cut, a rise is being put up on the north part of the lode, which is about 4 ft. wide, and worth, from sample I took, about 20l. per fm. for tin, 25l. per fm. for the whole length of the rise, and also producing good stones of ore; this rise is now up about 8 fms., and will be holed to the winze above in about a week or ten days. In the winze under the adit, now down 10 fms. on the north part of the lode, the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 24l. per fathom for tin ore for the whole length of the winze, 8 feet, about 30l. per fm. for tin, and 6l. per fathom for copper: total value, 36l. This winze is sinking in the north part of the lode. I could not see the south part, it was covered in tinstuff; it is said to be more valuable than the north, but of this I cannot say whether correct or not. When this winze is holed the ground east and west of it can be stoped down speedily at, perhaps, from 40s. to 50s. per fathom, and probably 250 tons per month can be raised from this place alone; and from this and other parts of the mine your stamps, which will be capable of stamping about 350 tons per month, can be supplied; this 350 tons will produce by the samples I took about 600l., which will meet the costs, perhaps, and a little over; the lode will also produce a little copper, which will increase the value. Looking at this mine as a whole for tin and copper, I think there is reason to expect a dividend mine, if it be properly opened-up. The ground is easy for exploring, and the water charges easy. There is said by the agent to be 5 tons at the burning-house, and about 100l. worth of copper.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, May 4: The engine-shaft is now sunk to the depth of 15 fathoms below the adit level, and after fixing another set of timber the shaftmen will commence driving the cross-cut north and south towards the lodes. The sinking of the flat-rod shaft is progressing a little faster than it has for some time past. At the east shaft we have cut shaft plat, cased and divided the shaft, and fixed ladder-road, and have commenced driving east and west. We found the lode at this point disordered by a horse of granite, yet we have rich stones of tin intermixed in it. We are now engaged in the erection of a horse-whim on east shaft, which will be completed in two or three days. The No. 3 lode in the adit end, driving east, is at present composed of capel, containing a little tin; the stope in back of the said adit is yielding fair quality tinstuff. The No. 4 lode, in the adit end east, is 6 to 7 feet in width, but at present poor; we expect it will improve again shortly, as we are approaching the cross-course parallel to the improvement in the No. 3 lode. We hope to reach the point referred to in eight or nine days. Nothing new in the north or south cross-cuts. The 12 head-stamps and dressing are going on regularly.

WHEAL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, May 4: The lode in the 10, west of Wilson's shaft, is improving, and is now producing saving work for tin. I am happy to say the lode in Watson's shaft is improved, and is now 6 in. wide, worth 4s. per sack. The lode in the 12, east of Watson's, is letting out more water, and I am expecting an improvement every day. The 12 west is getting near the slate, and the lode is improving in size; I have no doubt after a few fathoms more driving we shall have a good lode. We have been unable to get the burning-house this week, but we are promised it next Tuesday, when we shall commence burning our tin at once.

WHEAL SHEPHERDS.—H. Bennetts, May 9: The lode in the adit end, east of Rye shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed of jack and mundic, and is kindly for further improvement; the ground is a little eased. We have set the men to drive east, at 3l. per fm.

WHEAL SIDNEY.—Wm. Edwards, May 8: The 60 cross-cut, at new engine-shaft, towards the south lodes, is now extended 21 fms. 3 ft.; the ground still continues most favourable for driving. At the engine-shaft we have resumed driving the 36 cross-cut towards the caunter and south lodes, by four men, at 3l. 10s. per fm. In the 23 end, east of diagonal shaft, the lode is from 6 to 8 in. wide, yielding a little tin. The water is down 2½ fms. below the 36. The pitwork and machinery throughout working well.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, May 4: In the back of the 75, west of shaft, the lode is worth 40l. per fm. for 6 fms. long, and is lengthening eastward. In the 50, driving towards this ore ground, we have a very promising lode, while in the 75, which is now within 10 fms. of the ore ground above; we are breaking some good work, and the lode is daily improving. No other change.

WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—P. Clymo, W. Hancock, M. Whitford, May 9: The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fathoms 3 feet under the 106. The lode in the 106 south is 3 feet wide, producing 4 cwts. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 2½ feet wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. These ends, from the appearance of the lode to-day, are likely to improve shortly. In the 96 south it is 4½ feet wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fathom. We have just commenced to sink a winze under this level, and 3 fathoms in advance of the 106 south the lode is 2½ wide, producing ½ ton of lead per fathom, but the water is very quick. In the winze sinking under this level north it is 2½ feet wide, producing 6 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 84 south it is 1½ foot wide, producing 8 cwts. of lead per fathom; in the same level north it is 2 feet wide, producing 5 cwts. of lead per fathom. In the 74 north it is 2 feet wide, producing 7 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 64 north it is 2 feet wide, producing good stones of lead. The cross-cut in the 22 is extended east towards the branch 4 fathoms The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sampled on May 2 a parcel of lead ore, computed 47 tons, for sale this day.

WORVAS DOWNS.—R. Harry, May 7: The casing and dividing of the engine-shaft, putting in footway, &c., from the deep adit level to the 20, will be completed by to-morrow morning, when we shall at once proceed to drop the lift, and clear up the shaft below this level. The carbona in back of the 20 north, west of the engine-shaft, is producing excellent work for tin, worth 10l. per fm. The 10 east is being cleared out with all speed, and by Saturday next we hope to reach the end of the level. Having finished clearing out the deep adit level, the men are now engaged driving the end east, through a beautiful channel of ground. The lode in the present end is about 10 in. wide, consisting of spar, peach, and mundic, with a small portion of tin—very promising.—Wheal Flat Lode: The clearing of the adit east, towards Chappel's shaft, is proceeding favourably. The stopes over this level are set to four men on tribute. We have taken out the foundation for the steam-whim and stamping-engine, and expect the masons here to commence the building next week.

TENACITY OF METALS.—Guyton Morveau has carefully determined the weights which can be supported by wires of a uniform diameter of 0·787 of an English line without fracture:—

A wire of	iron	supports	549·250	lbs. avoir.	A wire of	gold	supports	150·753	lbs. avoir.
"	copper	"	302·278	"	"	zinc	"	109·540	"
"	platinum	"	274·320	"	"	tin	"	34·630	"
"	silver	"	187·137	"	"	lead	"	27·621	"

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

The Mining Market still continues to show a paucity of transactions of a *bona fide* character, and but for the operations of the dealers, and the favour shown to a few concerns which offer a margin for speculation, would be almost a blank as compared with the bright times which characterised it but a year ago. It is, however, pressed upon by a variety of adverse causes, from the effects of which it can only emerge in the course of time, and therefore no particular rally in the price of mining stocks can at present be looked for. A glance at the quotations of a number of progressive mines (and many dividend ones also) a few months ago and the present ones will show that the public must be rather severe losers by this description of property, or at least that portion of them who act rather upon the maxim to hold on a share than either to realise at any loss or to increase their quota of shares by new purchases at depressed rates. To cite particular cases of mines which are thus reduced in value from the maximum by 60 down to 30 and 25 per cent. would be invidious, and especially so as the depression pervades every class of mines, quite irrespective of the locality or management, or of the minerals which represent them, unless an exception be made in favour of a group of lead concerns in North Wales, lately opened up to public attention and worked with vigour and success, and which are enjoying as a consequence thereof a good share of public favour. To look for an amelioration of this state of things sooner or later, is, however, but natural; and since "in every deep there is a lower deep," there is the consolation of knowing that "the darkest cloud has its silver side," which may not be waited for in vain. The series of uncongenial weather has, of course, a depressing effect on what would otherwise be spring markets. The American struggle is only just commencing, and who can foresee its end or foretell its influences upon the exports of this country? The Continental nations, and especially the northern ones, are in an unprecedented state of perturbation, the patriotic element in each being merely dormant until the moment arrives to put it into motion, whilst the mere apprehension of war (although Britain may not be called upon to take a part in it) indisposes timid capitalists to operate; and the again advancing value of money will absorb surplus funds, probably, in temporary loans to joint-stock banks or in discount channels; all which effects may be temporary only, and it is believed they will be so. In the meantime the refining process as regards mining shares—the complete separation of the good from the bad—goes on as a consequence of want of activity, and thus is inevitably created one of those opportunities which occur periodically for the capitalist to operate with confidence and the certainty of success, the business having for its basis the support of one of the most important branches of our native industry, and one also which, if it has not made more fortunes in proportion to its limited character than any other, presents favourable statistics in this respect which would only benefit by the severest comparison with any other item of the speculative markets.

WORVAS DOWNS.—Very valuable discoveries of tin have been made in this mine, and success seems to be greater even than was expected. Two carbonas have been discovered, producing rich work, but more will be known of them in a week or two.

BUDNICK CONSOLS.—A telegram was received yesterday announcing a splendid improvement in this mine.

TREVOOLE is in the midst of our best mines, being south of the Roskear and Setons, east of the Alfreds, Binner Downs, Rosewarnes, and Old Treasury; north of Old Abraham, and west of the Bullers, Bassets, and South Frances, in killas near to the junction with granite on the east and south. On Tuesday a general meeting was held, all merchants' bills and costs to the end of March charged, and a call made to cover the debts. The large piles of dressed ores, coming chiefly from the ends and rises in the 80 and 90, convinced all present that Capt. H. Stephens will have no difficulty in redeeming his promise to sample "not less than 200 tons on the 21st inst.," which will fully meet costs; and there can be no doubt that with the large quantity of ore laid open, the continued improvements in the 80 and 90 east and west, and the course of ore in Stephens's shaft, a great many fms. west, and those on a new lode whole to surface, in and near to and under a very fine elvan course, that dividends are not far distant, and that this may be added to the numerous list of permanent and prosperous mines in the richest mining district in England.

CRANE MINE.—In cutting a "hitch" in the shaft a branch of very rich copper ore has been discovered, also a fine branch of mundic in the cross-cut, dropping towards the caunter lode.

WHEAL SICILY.—The prospects of a rich mine here are very encouraging. At about 7 fms. from the shaft a lode has been intersected in a piece of disordered ground, and in driving north and south good stones of lead are coming in at each end. A floor of spar crossed the lode at the point of intersection, which is supposed to be the cause of the disturbance. It is doubtful whether this is the lode seen in the stream-work, as it is stated that another parallel lode crosses the stream a short distance to the east of the one opened on. In this case the main lode is still to be cut, and the cross-cut is being pushed on with all dispatch, and an important discovery may any day be made. The lode has been sunk on in the stream-work as fast as the water has permitted, and is a very promising lode indeed, producing some rich work for lead, and embedded in a most congenial stratum of killas. The machinery being all erected, the costs of working in future will be very moderate, as no steam-power has to be supported, the powerful water-wheel being equal to a 40-inch steam-engine. There are also two known east and west lodes to be intersected in driving a short distance north, and altogether the chances of success are numerous and encouraging. One of the east and west lodes is 3 feet wide, spotted with lead throughout, at only 1 foot from the surface, with good stones of lead on the south wall. This lode may be cut 10 fms. deep within a short time, by a cross-cut from the whim-shaft, where it will probably yield considerable quantities of lead ore, as it is known to be productive at surface for a long distance.

THE EAST WHEAL ROSE DISTRICT.—An important discovery has been made in this neighbourhood recently, on a very fine lead lode; a pit has been sunk on its course about 9 ft. deep; the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing splendid lead, worth at the present depth from 3 cwts. to 4 cwts. per fm. Last week many gentlemen from Truro and the neighbourhood visited the property, and expressed their opinion of its being another East Wheal Rose. A meeting will be held next week at Truro, to take measures to develope the property with vigour. The sett has this week been obtained by Messrs. Hill and Phillips, of Plymouth, from Mr. E. J. Treffry, at the dues of 1-16th, and is to be called "Treffry Consols."

SOUTH CRENVER.—Messrs. Michell and Jenkin have been appointed engineers to this mine.

PEDN AN-DREA UNITED.—The prospects of this mine are very considerably improved. Skinner's lode in the 90, which has recently been reached by a cross-cut, is much more productive than at any of the shallower levels, and bids fair to become of great value to the mine. But the leading feature in Pedn-an-drea is the development of the great lode in the granite rock at the 100. The junction of the granite and killas takes place a few fathoms only east of the shaft, and although the lode has produced the richest tinstuff for the short distance already referred to, yet, unfortunately, as soon as the shallow levels were driven into the granite the lode became small and poor. This naturally threw a gloom over the prospects of the mine, and cut off all hopes of speedily bringing the mine into a dividend state. Happily, however, the company were not disposed to relinquish an undertaking on which they had expended from 25,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*, and they will, ere long, reap the reward of their unflinching perseverance. The character and size of the lode in the 100, which has now been driven into the granite about 25 fathoms, has undergone a remarkable change; for the whole distance driven it has been productive, and what is of far more importance is its great width. The end is still good, and a winze sinking in the bottom of the level, and down 5 fathoms, is worth 100*l.* per fathom; but the entire width of the lode is not yet ascertained. The 110 is entering on the same course of tin, so that there is but little doubt of large quantities of tinstuff being extracted ere long. There is every probability of Pedn-an-drea making as good profits as are now being made from the same lode in the Carn Brea Mines.

EAST TREVENEN (Wendron).—This little tin mine is situated between the well-known Wheal Lovel and the Trevenen Mine. The operations are confined at present to the Trevenen lode, which has yielded tin enough to have paid the lords of the soil the sum of 80,000*l.* in dues alone, the tin reaching from near the surface to the 170. Operations were commenced in East Treveven during last year, and tin was soon discovered on Trevenen lode, at the shallow adit level, only 10 fathoms from the surface, where good tin ground has been gone over for 40 fathoms in length. During the last winter the workings were deluged with water, and but little could be done by way of returns. The deep adit cross-cut has now intersected the lode at a short distance east of the tin ground discovered in the shallow adit, where a good tin lode has been cut. The cross-cut has also drained the whole of the workings, and enables the workings to be prosecuted without further interruption. There are two stopes in the bottom of the shallow adit, worth 15*l.* per fathom each; stoping at 50*s.* per fathom. The bottom of Highburrow shaft is also valuable for tin, and the 10 west is also improving, and seems to be entering on a distinct shoot of tin. The mine is now paying cost, and is well worthy of the attention of the mining public.

WORVAS DOWNS.—An important discovery is reported at this mine, the lode being valued at 40*l.* per fm. The 20 is also valued at 15*l.* per fm.

CATHEDRAL MINE.—We are glad to hear this mine is about being re-worked by an influential company in Liverpool. It seems strange that a mineral property of so much promise should have been allowed to remain unworked so long, and speaks well for the discrimination of the parties who have now taken the matter in hand. The lode in the old mine was worked to a depth of 70 fathoms, the bottom level yielding more copper ores than all the other levels collectively. The company were extremely anxious to sink the mine deeper, but were obliged to abandon it in consequence of the incapacity of their steam-engine, and many of the shareholders being absolutely unable to respond to further calls. There are numerous lodes in the sett, some of which have yielded immense quantities of copper ores in the adjoining mines. In Wheal Jewel tribute pitches were worked at 4*d.* in 1*l.*, the miners getting fair wages. It must be recollected that this lode runs through Cathedral, but has not yet been explored. There are several other well known lodes in the sett, any one of which would be a sufficient guarantee for exploring on an extensive scale.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—Buckets is now in fork to the 50, and no time will be lost in cross-cutting to Wheal Buckets north tin lode at this level, which will occupy about a month or six months, and is one of the main points for which the Buckets was forked out. In the 40 west the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. for tin. The level has now opened out 20 fathoms of good tin ground, which will shortly be available, and which will be taken away at less than average tributes. In the 30 west the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 5*l.* per fathom. On Thursday next we hear that about 600*l.* worth of tinstuff will be sold, being for two months only, which with 120*l.* worth of copper for the same time, will nearly pay the cost of working the mine. The winze in bottom of the 30 for the last 6 fathoms sinking has been worth fully 15*l.* per fathom. This winze has opened up an excellent and extensive piece of tribute ground, which will tell upon the returns. The tribute pitches throughout the mine are looking better, and the mine, on the whole, presents a healthy appearance. We have every reason for believing that, with the present chances on the cross-cuts to the various well-known lodes in the sett, the calls, which have for so long a time been a great drawback on the market value of the mine, will soon cease.

NORTH HAFOD MINE, CARDIGANSHIRE.—The northern or upper district, in which the magnificent estate of Hafod is situate, is as famous for its picturesque beauty of landscape as for the certainty and riches of its lead mines. The land is broken and mountainous, full of chasms, waterfalls, precipitous hills, and rich valleys, forming a picture of unequalled variety. The mines of the country are all very profitable, the lodes being filled with lead of considerable solidity. The great vein of Logylas, which also runs through and is very productive in Cwmystwith Mine, bears courses of ore for nearly two miles in length almost continuously. The geological condition of the country is not marked, as is the case in Cornwall, by cross-courses, there being scarcely a cross lode composed of clay similar to the Cornish cross-courses in all the district. The great length of the deposits of lead ore, taken in connection with the well-known depth of the clay-slate, which is computed by eminent geologists to be four miles in thickness, shows unmistakably the inexhaustible depths of the mines, and makes investment in the mines of this country almost similar with regard to permanency to the purchase of freehold property, if not better. The Lisburne Mines have paid nearly 200 per cent. per annum for now fully 27 years, on the capital, and are still more productive, and apparently more lasting than ever, while at Cwmystwith fortune after fortune has been realised, and the property continues as youthful, profitable, and productive as ever. In fact, every successive series of miners, in every generation, for the last two or three centuries, who have invested their money in North Cardiganshire have acquired title, distinction, and fortune; and it is a most fortunate thing that this rich mining field is now about to be traversed almost through its centre by the Manchester and Milford Railway, which will be the means of creating a scene of industry and lucrative employment of capital, only equalled by some of the great mining hives of population of Cornwall. We are glad to see young mines opening in this favoured country.

WHEAL CONCORD.—The directors have determined to place steam-power on the mine in connection with the pumps already sunk, and an engine will be on the spot, and at work, before many days, when but a short period will elapse before the water is forked and work commenced in the levels.

BRYNAMBOR MINE (in the Nant-y-Mwyn district).—We are glad to be able to add a very favourable notice as to the value of this district to our to-day's mining information. We understand that, in clearing up an old shaft at Brynambor, very good ore ground is found standing in each end, showing that new districts in different parts of the country are adding to its stability and value. The Nant-y-Mwyn neighbourhood has been rich for the last 100 years; and although it is known that good deposits of metal are concentrated around these great outcrops of metallic riches, yet the world is slow to avail itself of the knowledge bearing on the subject, and allows generation after generation to pass away without making the requisite efforts to obtain the treasures stored up for and placed at its command. It is true that sometimes, when great discoveries are made, men too eager in pursuit of gain start hundreds of experimental projects, deceiving themselves that they can light upon bodies of lead and copper to make them millionaires at once; but we may rely upon it that a steady and judicious course of action, pursued vigilantly in any good mining district, is more likely to bring fortune than these spasmodic efforts. We call attention to the agent's report of Brynambor.

THE GLAM-Y-PWLL QUARRY.—We perceive, by the advertisement in this day's Journal, that the list for applications for shares in this company will close on the 25th inst.

At POLHIGEY MOOR meeting, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1524*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* No call was required, and it was considered not necessary as yet to ask for the payment of the third instalment of the call of 5*s.* per share. Upwards of three-fourths of the shares were represented at the meeting. A new 33-inch rotary-engine, erected by Messrs. West and Sons, of St. Blazey and St. Austell foundries, works exceedingly well. The mine is in fork, and the engine-shaft is set to sink by nine men. A great many practical agents have at various times visited the mine, and Messrs. Puckey and Dunstan went underground on the day of the meeting. All express themselves highly pleased with the sett and the prospects, and it is considered that it will not require a long time to prove the lodes, several of which can be tried by the present engine. For scores of years gone by a great many men have got their livelihood in raising tin from the backs of the lodes. The surface of the sett is most remarkable for the immense length of openings on the lodes for nearly half a mile in length, many of them being a considerable depth; in fact, as deep as they could be made without the appliance of steam. The present company, therefore, with such prospects before them, are most sanguine of success.

CUDDRA.—The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 90; the lode is 3½ feet wide, composed of soft quartz, mundic, and copper ore, with a leader 1 ft. wide of rich black and grey copper ore, and giving every indication of further improvement. The stamps will be complete and set to work in a few days.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the arrival of 90 ships with a large proportion of house coal caused a dull market, and sales were slow, at a reduction of from 3d. to 6d. per ton in prices. Hartley's and manufacturers' were steady at previous values. Best house coals, 17s. 6d. to 18s. 3d.; seconds, 15s. to 16s. 3d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; manufacturers', 13s. to 15s. per ton.—Wednesday: Although only 15 ships arrived for this day's market the demand for house coal was languid, and rather lower in price. In Hartley's and manufacturers' no change.—Friday: 46 arrivals. The market was without variation either in demand or prices. Hetton and South Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; Eden Main, 16s.; Kelloe Wallsend, 17s.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Tanfield's, 13s. per ton: 29 cargoes unsold; 45 ships at sea.

The importation of coals into London by sea in the month of April was 880 ships, containing 284,348 tons, being an increase over the corresponding month in 1860 of 12,456 tons. Importation of coals into London by railway and canals in the month of April was 143,910 tons, being a decrease on the corresponding month in 1860 of 4666 tons. Decrease by sea in the present year, 67,590 tons. Increase by railway and canals in the present year, 84,905 tons.

THE COAL TRADE.—The following are the quantities of seaborne coals and coke imported into London during April from the undermentioned ports:—

Ships.	Ports.	Tons.
248	Newcastle	89,806
82	Seaham	19,648
201	Sunderland	78,151
17	Middlesbro	4,167
247	Hartlepool and West Hartlepool	69,086
16	Blyth	4,293
2	Scotch	449
30	Welsh	11,707
19	Yorkshire, &c.	2,989
4	Duff	1,108
5	Small	1,569
9	Cinders	675
880	Total imported in April, 1861	284,348
	Total imported in April, 1860, coal, culm, and cinders	271,892

Comparative statement of coals and coke imported in 1860 and 1861:—

	Ships	Tons
Imported from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1860	3914 ships	1,265,008 tons.
Imported from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1861	3578 „	1,197,418 „
Decrease in the present year	336 „	67,590 „

THE AMERICAN COAL TRADE.—Letters from New York mention that the people of Baltimore, who attacked the regiment on its way to Washington and broke up the railway, to stop further communication, have created an unexpected annoyance to New York. The railway so broken up was extensively used to bring coals to the ports for shipment to New York, which will, therefore, have a short supply; and as coals imported from foreign countries are taxed by the new tariff, the price will be increased thereby. But coals sent from Europe can never bear "cargo freight." The New York trade is, therefore, turning its attention to the valuable mines of the General Mining Association, in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, their coals being admitted free under a reciprocity treaty. And to them we are of opinion the federate States must look for coaling their large steamers, now hurrying home from different parts of the world to take their share in this most miserable and unnatural warfare.

INDIAN AND AUSTRALIAN COAL.—Dr. Haines reports on samples of coal from Australia, the Nerbudda Valley, and Nagpore, that the Australian coal is jet black and brilliant, very brittle, and breaks with a cubical fracture, like Newcastle coal. The Nerbudda coal is dull black, heavy, very hard, being pulverised with difficulty; it has a laminated structure and slaty cleavage; interspersed in its substance are seen here and there small lumps of half-formed coal, like charcoal. The Nagpore coal is very similar in appearance to the Nerbudda coal, and has the same texture, except that the lamina are alternately dull and glossy. The Australian coal is bituminous, and cokes like Newcastle coal. The Nerbudda and Nagpore coals do not even sinter together in coking; they would appear, therefore, to be not well suited for that operation. The ash of the Australian coal was of a dirty white colour, the table shows it to be rather abundant; that or the Nerbudda and Nagpore coals is much the same in appearance, but in very large proportion, and its abundance, by clogging the fire-bars, must detract a good deal from utility of the coal, independently of the loss of the carbonaceous matter, whose place it occupies. The sulphur in all three specimens is in moderate proportion. A table is given for estimating the practical value of the fuel, from which it appears that the number of pounds of water raised from 80° to 212° by 1 lb. of Australian, Nerbudda valley, and Nagpore coal respectively, was 66·69, 53·81, 64·20; while the average for Welsh steam coal is 95·5, for Scotch 78·54, and for Newcastle 92·4. The number of pounds of water evaporated from 210° by 1 lb. of Australian coal was 5·64, by 1 lb. of Nerbudda valley 4·54, and by 1 lb. of Nagpore 5·42. The averages for Welsh, Scotch, and Newcastle coal are 5·07, 6·64, 7·81.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL.—M. Perinel, of Fourvoiry, France, has patented an invention by which he hopes to effect an economy of nearly 60 per cent. in the manufacture of steel. His proposition consists in puddling with wood instead of charcoal, as at present. The inventor estimates that whilst the cost of producing 2000 lbs. of steel with charcoal is 7*l.*, the cost with wood would be but 2*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.* By puddling with wood more regular steels are obtained, more easily weldable, and more ductile than by Rivorse's method, and in the manufacture of iron for cementation (upon Comtoise's method) the advantage of using wood is still greater than for steels. Thus 2000 lbs. of iron require 3800 lbs. of charcoal, equivalent to 30 cubic yards of wood, whereas puddling with wood only 5 cubic yards (equivalent to 660 lbs. of charcoal) would be required. These calculations are stated to be the result of practical comparative experiments, and are based upon a two years' working of a single wood puddling-furnace: it is anticipated that with a double furnace the comparison would be much more favourable.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS IN SOUTH WALES.—Mr. Thomas Evans, the Government Inspector of Coal Mines, to whom notice of accidents occurring in any mine or colliery in the South Wales district must be given, has removed from Cardiff to "Richmond Villa, Swansea."

*** With the Journal of this week a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains—A Paper on the Great North Tolgus, and the Redruth and Camborne Mining Districts (with Plan); the Second Part of Mr. J. Y. Watson's Cornish Notes, for Out-Adventurers; Account Keeping and Management in Mines; Seal Locks for Safety-Lamps; the Conclusion of Mr. Ralph Moore's Paper on the Risca Explosion; the Electric Light for Mines; On Blowers, or Outbursts of Fire-Damp in Coal Pits; Walcott's Improvements in Gas Making (with Engraving).

*** With the Journal of April 27 we gave a SUPPLEMENT, in which appears Papers on the Utilisation of Blast-Furnace Gases (illustrated)—"Old Bones"—Ancient Geology—Composition Steel and India-rubber Springs (illustrated)—Mining Machinery: Boring and Winding Apparatus (illustrated)—Safety Apparatus for Mine Shafts (illustrated)—The West Polmear Mining District (with plan)—Facts on the Nature and Action of Steam—Increasing Value of British North America—Productive Cargo of Coal—Literary Notices: Handy Book of Patent and Copyright Law, English and Foreign—Coal Fields of Indiana—Iron: its History, Properties, and Processes of Manufacture—Railway Construction—The Engineer's Manual of the Hydrometer.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, May 10, 1861.

COPPER.	£	s.	d.	
Best selected....p. ton	101	0	0-	—
Tough cake...... „	98	0	0-	—
Tile .... „	98	0	0-	—
Burra Burra .... „	102	0	0-	—
Copiapo .... „	96	10	0-	—
Copper wire ......p. lb.	0	1	0	-0 1 0½
ditto tubes ...... „	0	1	1	- —
Sheathing & bolts .. „	0	0	11	- —
Bottoms .... „	0	1	0	- —
Old (Exchange) .... „	0	0	9½-	—
IRON.	Per Ton.			
Bars, Welsh, in London..	6	10	0-	7 0 0
Ditto, to arrive	5	17	6-	—
Nail rods	7	0	0-	—
„ Stafford. in London	7	7	6-	7 15 0
Bars ditto	7	10	0-	8 0 0
Hoops ditto	8	10	0-	8 15 0
Sheets, single	9	0	0-	9 15 0
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3	0	0-	4 0 0
Refined metal, ditto....	4	0	0-	5 0 0
Bars, common, ditto....	5	7	6-	5 10 0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees	6	15	0-	7 0 0
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5	0	0-	—
Ditto, Swed. in London.	11	0	0-	12 0 0
To arrive	11	10	0-	—
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde....	2	8	-	2 10 0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees ..	—		-	—
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. in Tees	—		-	—
Staffordshire Forge Pig.	3	10	0-	3 12 6
Welsh Forge Pig	—		-	—
LEAD.				
English Pig	20	15	0-	22 0 0
Ditto sheet	21	15	0-	22 0 0
Ditto red lead	23	0	0-	24 0 0
Ditto white	30	0	0-	31 0 0
Ditto patent shot	24	0	0-	24 10 0
Spanish	20	0	0-	20 5 0

BRASS.	Per. lb.
Sheets	9¼d.-10d.
Wire	9⅛d.-9½d.
Tubes	10¾d.-11d.

FOREIGN STEEL.	£	s.	d.	Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	16	10	0-	—
„ (hammered).	17	0	0-	18 0 0
Ditto, in faggots	18	10	0-	19 0 0
English, Spring	18	0	0-	23 0 0
Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44	0	0-	—
„ Spindle	30	0	0-	—
QUICKSILVER	7	0	0	p. bottle
SPELTER.				Per Ton.
Foreign	18	0	0-	—
To arrive	18	5	0-	18 10 0
ZINC.				
In sheets	24	0	0-	—
TIN.				
English, blocks	125	0	0-	—
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)..	126	0	0-	—
Ditto, Refined	127	0	0-	—
Banca	128	0	0-	—
Straits	124	0	0-	125 0 0
TIN-PLATES.*				
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1	9	0-	1 10 0
IX Ditto 1st quality „	1	15	0-	1 16 0
IC Ditto 2d quality „	1	6	6-	1 8 0
IX Ditto 2d quality „	1	12	6-	1 14 0
IC Coke .... „	1	3	6-	1 4 0
IX Ditto.......... „	1	9	6-	1 10 0
Canada plates ....p. ton	13	0	0-	13 10 0

In London; 20s. less at the works.

Yellow Metal Sheathing... p. lb. 9¼d.

Indian Charcoal Pigs in London 6 12 6- 6 15 0

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—In the metal market a fair ordinary business is doing, but nothing like excitement is visible in any of its branches. There is not sufficient activity to attract speculators to any extent. The principal part of the business doing is for shipment to the Continent, India and China, from whence the reports of metals are of a rather less unfavourable character. The present crisis in America, and the gradual tightening of money, tend greatly to keep our market quiet.

COPPER.—The stiffness in this metal has, in a great measure, abated, the demand for English being much quieter; prices, however, are unaltered. Foreign descriptions have also experienced a relaxation, and the enquiry is less brisk. Buyers can now get their requirements on rather easier terms. Burra Burra, 102*l.*; Kapunda, 102*l.* 10*s.* to 103*l.*; Copiapo, 96*l.* 10*s.*; Chili, 88*l.* to 89*l.* In Liverpool yellow metal, sheets and sheathing exceedingly quiet, at 8¾d. to 9¼d., according to make.

IRON.—Railway bars are in but slight request. The anticipated improvement seems further off than ever, and the demand, though it has been extremely limited for a length of time, is rather decreasing than improving. The present price is nominally 5*l.* at the works. Merchant bars are still to be bought at 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, f.o.b. in London. Makers are fairly supplied with orders. Staffordshire kinds are not much in request; prices remain as previously quoted. Swedish bars are somewhat slow of sale, at 11*l.* to 11*l.* 5*s.* This iron having shown a declining tendency for so long, speculators are afraid to make operations in it, and the genuine demand is at present small; hence the sluggishness of the market. Scotch pigs still look downward. On 'Change to-day 47s. 6d. was quoted for mixed numbers.

LEAD.—English pig without activity, and rather easier in price. Ordinary brands can be purchased at 20*l.* 15*s.*; WB at 22*l.*; sheet and shot very dull; Spanish pig, 20*l.* to 20*l.* 5*s.*, soft quality.

SPELTER.—The position of this metal is now rather less firm than when last reported. There are sellers at 18*l.*, and some parcels have changed hands even as low as 17*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Zinc still quoted 24*l.*

TIN.—English descriptions steady at present rates, and smelters well supplied with orders. Foreign has assumed a downward appearance. Straits, 124*l.*; Banca, 128*l.* to 129*l.* The stocks here are large.

TIN-PLATES continue to hold a firm position, and though the price is still below the average, and higher rates are expected, there is only an ordinary enquiry.

STEEL.—In Swedish keg sales are reported, but the price has not been allowed to transpire. English very quiet.

GLASGOW, MAY 9.—The Scotch pig-iron trade continues to exhibit the activity noticed a fortnight since. This will be seen from the following table of the comparative shipments for the last two months and the corresponding weeks of 1860:—

	1861.	1860.
Week ending March 9 ....Tons	7,117	11,114
„ „ 16	7,982	9,656
„ „ 23	8,206	10,037
„ „ 30	10,169	8,345
„ April 6	14,992	12,275
„ „ 13	14,419	11,673
„ „ 20	17,689	15,458
„ „ 27	15,522	11,179
„ May 4	14,734	13,273

The total shipments in the last nine weeks, it will be observed, were 110,830 tons, as compared with 103,010 tons in the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of 7820 tons, and proving that this important trade, long in a depressed and stagnant condition, has fully recovered itself since the reduction of the rate of discount.

A rich vein of copper has been discovered upon the estate of Castle Semple, in the neighbourhood of the village of Lochwinnoch. The ore is very pure, yielding from 20 to 60 per cent. of copper.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 9.—Our market has relapsed into a quiet and depressed condition, owing mainly to the unfavourable tidings from the United States. It appears likely to be some time before affairs in that country become settled, and our trade in the meantime must suffer considerably. Staffordshire iron is tolerably steady in price, but there is a great absence of orders. Welsh iron has relaxed from the firmness exhibited two or three weeks ago, and good stamps can be had at 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b., or even a fraction lower. Scotch pigs have also given way, notwithstanding the heavy shipments of late. No. 1., g.m.b., I quote at 47s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. at Glasgow, nett cash, with a quiet market. Copper and block-tin are in fair demand, and unaltered in value. Tin-plates easier; 22s. 6d. for coke IC, f.o.b. here, is now readily taken, and there are some lots offering on the market at a trifle less. Lead is still quiet, although of late there has been more enquiry. Soft pig has been done as low as 20*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.b., usual cash terms.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—From Mr. S. Griffiths' "Iron Trade Circular:" Current prices of pig iron (corrected to Thursday evening):—Staffordshire cold blast, 4*l.* 5*s.*; Old Windmill End Mine, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, melters, warm air, 4*l.*; Old Windmill End Mine Forge pig-iron, 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*; best native hydrate pigs, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.*; first-class All Mine grey forge pigs, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 10*s.*; Seend grey forge mine pig-iron, 3*l.* to 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Seend mine melting pigs, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.*; good mine pigs, with a modicum of flue cinder, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 15*s.*; mine pigs, deteriorated by cinder, 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Cleator Moor hematites, 3*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* to 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Barrow hematites, 3*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* to 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; Workington hematites, 3*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* to 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*;

grey forge cinder pig-iron, 2*l.* 5s. to 2*l.* 10s.; white forge cinder pigs, 2*l.* 2s. to 2*l.* 7s. 6d.; ordinary melters, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 2*l.* 12s. 6d. to 2*l.* 17s. 6d.; superior makes of mine melting iron, 3*l.* 2s. 6d. to 3*l.* 15s., according to make and quality. The above prices are all delivered on to the wharves at the South Staffordshire manufactories. Gadlys (Aberdare, South Wales), No. 1 foundry pig, cold blast, 4*l.* 10s. f.o.b. Favourite Shropshire and Forest of Dean brands, hot blast, 3*l.* 12s. 6d. to 3*l.* 15s., delivered; northern hematites, from 3*l.* 2s. 6d. to 3*l.* 7s. 6d., according to brand or quality.

Perhaps the most gratifying event which has occurred in connection with metallic mining during the week is the return, after an absence of rather more than half a century, of Cook's Kitchen to the Dividend List; and as so eminent an authority as Capt. Charles Thomas declares that there is a fair prospect of the present favourable yield of the mine continuing, an opinion has naturally sprung up that it is not hopeless to look forward to a restoration of its former prosperity, the fact of the mine having produced upwards of 2,000,000*l.* before it ceased paying dividends doubtless strengthening the feeling. The consequence has been that during the week shares have advanced to 22*l.*, buyers, and with the reviving price of tin, it may reasonably be anticipated that the rise will be maintained. Indeed, the shares in dividend tin mines generally have been in very good request, and this feeling has pervaded the entire market. The principal business, however, has been in East Grenville, in which an extraordinary number of shares have changed hands. The fluctuation has been very great, one moment 50s., buyers, and the next 45s., sellers; on Monday they opened at 49s., sellers, and left off, buyers, at that price; on Tuesday they fell to 42s. 6d., sellers, and left off 45s., buyers; on Wednesday they opened at 46s., buyers, dropped soon after to 44s., sellers, rose again to 48s., buyers, and left off 47s., 49s.; on Thursday they opened strong at 48s., buyers, dropped shortly after to 46s., sellers, and left off flat at 44s. 6d., sellers; on Friday they opened at 44s., buyers, dropped soon after to 38s. 6d., sellers, and leave off 43s. 6d., 45s., buyers. The value of the lode is confirmed to be from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. for copper ore, and 10*l.* for tin for the whole length of the shaft, a confirmation which cannot fail to have a favourable effect upon prices. Wheal Unity shares have also been largely dealt in; at the meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 2s. 6d. per share was made; the report was very satisfactory. The mine is likely to become a rich one. In six weeks they purpose sampling 80 tons of ore, 20 tons of which are likely to bring nearly 20*l.* per ton; shares have fluctuated between 12s. 6d. and 19s., and leave off firm at 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d.

East Caradon, after being flat at 19, sellers, rose suddenly to 21, buyers, and leave off 24, buyers. Marke Valley has been largely dealt in at 6⅞ to 7⅛, and leave off firm at 7 to 7¼. West Polmear, a mine lately brought out adjoining Polmear, is attracting some attention; shares are in great demand, at 15s. to 20s. New Treleigh advanced to 48s., buyers, but receded again to 45s., sellers. Bryn-Gwiog flatter at 34, sellers. In Trelawny a large business has been done at 13 to 14; shares leave off firm at 14 buyers. New Seton advanced to 55 buyers, but are now offered at that price. North Phœnix shares are sought after at 3 to 4. West Caradon were freely offered early in the week at 67½, but are now firmer. East Alfred advanced to 35s., buyers. Alfred Consols flat at 2¼, sellers. Lady Bertha have been largely dealt in, at prices varying from 30s. down to 22s., and up again to 27s. 6d., and leave off 30s. to 32s. 6d. East Wheal Russell have been flat, at 6½ sellers. North Treskerby firm at 23½, buyers. North Downs have been in good demand all the week at 4⅛ to 4¼. Budnick Consols, 20s. to 22s. 6d. Wheal Moyle, 2¾ to 3, and enquired after. Camborne Vean flat at 2, sellers. Cargoll, 17 to 18; East Basset, 97½ to 100. East Carn Brea, 8, sellers. Great Retallack, 25s. to 26s. Great Wheal Fortune in demand at 12. Herodsfoot, 37 to 39, and scarce. Merllyn, 17s. 6d., buyers. North Minera, advanced to 32s. 6d., buyers. North Robert, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; Par Consols, 8¾ to 9; Pendeen, 5¼ to 5½; Providence, 40 to 42; South Frances, 132½ to 137½; Stray Park, 34 to 36; Treloweth, 3¾ to 4; Trelyon, 12 to 14. Trencrom advanced to 2¾, but are now flat at 2½, sellers. West Basset, 17½ to 18½; West Seton, 340 to 350; Wheal Basset, 92½ to 97½. Wheal Buller firm at 110. Wheal Clifford, 175, sellers. Wheal Grenville, 2½ to 2¾; Wheal Harriett, 37s. 6d. to 40s.; Wheal Ludcott, 3¾ to 4; Wheal Margaret, 52 to 54; Wheal Uny, 4 to 4¼.

On the Stock Exchange there has been a brisk enquiry for Mining Shares, and a considerable business done during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Wheal Vor, 5⅝, 5¾; Herodsfoot, 38½; Vale of Towy, ¼; West Caradon, 68; Wheal Buller, 110; Wheal Mary Ann, 13¾; Alfred Consols, 2⅝; East Caradon, 20⅞, 21¼, 22¼, 22¾, 22¼; Wheal Trelawny, 13, 14⅛; Devon Great Consols, 345, 347½; Lady Bertha, 1½; West Seton, 345. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were—Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1⅛, 1¼; Kapunda, 2¼; General, 24½. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were—St. John del Rey, 32⅝, 33⅛, 33¼, 32⅞, 32½, 32⅝; United Mexican, 6⅛, 6, 5¾, 5⅝, 5½, 5¾; Cobre, 40½, 39½; Lusitanian, 2, 1⅞.

Shares on the Dublin Market have been quiet during the week, the only quotations being—General Mining Company for Ireland, 5⅞; Mining Company of Ireland, 14½, 14⅝.

There have been but few transactions in Foreign and Colonial Mining Shares "outside" during the week, and with the exception of United Mexican shares have generally maintained previous quotations. St. John del Rey shares have reached 33½, but leave off 32½, 33. Great Northern shares, 1⅛, 1⅜, business having been done at 1¼; shares firm. Kapunda, 2⅛, 2⅜. United Mexican shares still continue to droop, and leave off 5½, 5⅝. Lusitanian flat, at 1⅞, 2; the adjourned meeting was held on Thursday, when a further adjournment took place, to enable a correct account for the 12 months to be furnished. Bon Accord shares, ⅜ nominally; the annual meeting is called for the 17th inst. Wheal Ellen (Australia) shares are not quoted on the market, but the works are progressing satisfactorily, the last accounts being the best to hand; a cake of silver has been sold this week, and been proved to contain a very large percentage of gold, a fact which speaks high for the future produce. Pontgibaud shares flatter, 3, 5; Port Phillip, 15s., 16s.; Fortuna, 3⅛, 3¼; Cobre, 40, 41; Linares, 8¾, 9¼; Labuan Coal, 3, 3½, prem.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3143 tons of ore were sold, realising 19,294*l.* 18s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 134*l.* 19s.; average produce, 6⅝; average price per ton, 6*l.* 4s.; quantity of fine copper, 206 tons 11 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
April 11	3297	£131 7 0	6¾	£6 3 0	£90 13 0
„ 18	4675	133 9 0	6½	5 18 0	91 1 0
„ 25	2402	133 16 0	6½	6 0 0	91 14 0
May 2	2871	134 16 0	7	6 14 0	95 10 0
„ 9	3143	134 19 0	6⅝	6 4 0	93 7 6

Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 19s., and in the price per ton of ore about 1s. 3d Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard 3*l.* 4s., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s.

At the South Frances Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit of 520*l.* A dividend of 1*l.* per share was declared.

At the Cook's Kitchen Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the four months ending February showed—Black tin and copper ore sold, and sundries, 5730*l.* 9s. 4d.—Balance last audit, 17*l.* 15s. 6d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 4663*l.* 13s. 6d.: leaving credit balance, 1049*l.* 0s. 4d. The profit on the four months' working was 1066*l.* 15s. 10d. A dividend of 980*l.* (8s. per share) was declared, and 69*l.* 0s. 4d. carried to credit of next account. A handsome gold watch and chain was presented to Capt. Charles Thomas, and his salary was increased 2*l.* 2s. per month. The purser's salary was also increased 2*l.* 2s. per month, and the other agents 1*l.* 1s. per month. Capts. Charles Thomas, Sam. Davey, and C. Thomas, jun., reported that from their examinations of the cost-books it appears that no dividends of profits have been made since Nov., 1809—51½ years ago, and the engine-shaft was not sunk from Nov., 1849, to Feb., 1854. Since this 34 fathoms have been sunk in the engine-shaft, and the levels from the 190 to the 222 driven extensively, resulting to an increase yield of tin from 6½ tons per month in 1854 to 20 tons at present, with fair prospects of a long continuance. The mine, shafts, and machinery are in good working order, and no erections will be required, except some little additions to the dressing-floors and apparatus, for some considerable time to come.

At Grambler and St. Aubyn Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for Feb. and March showed—Mine cost, 534*l.* 18s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 228*l.* 18s. 9d.= 763*l.* 17s. 3d.—Balance last audit, 295*l.* 3s. 8d.; copper ore sold (deducting 22*l.* 10s. 5d. dues, at 1-18th), 382*l.* 17s. 9d.; materials sold, 10*l.* 10s. 6d.: leaving debit balance, 75*l.* 5s. 4d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made. The report of Capts. John Davey and John Michell will be found among the Mining Correspondence.

At Kelly Bray Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Peter Watson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 17*l.* 6s. 10d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Trevoole Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for the four months ending March showed—Balance last audit, 1398*l.* 10s. 6d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1912*l.* 9s. 4d.=3310*l.* 19s. 10d.—Calls, 1395*l.* 4s.; ore sold and sundries, 595*l.* 14s. 5d.: leaving debit balance, 1320*l.* 1s. 5d. A call of 1*l.* 5s. 10d. per share (being division of cost) was made. Mr. J. Elliot Square was appointed secretary in London, and duplicate books and accounts will be kept at his office. Capts. H. Stephens and John Lean reported that their prospects are such as will justify their calculation to increase by 30 tons at the succeeding sampling, without increase of expenditure, and which will leave a credit balance.

At East Wheal Margaret adjourned meeting, held at the account-house, on Tuesday, the purser announced that the committee had had an interview, on Thursday last, with the stewards of the lord (Mr. W. B. Tyringham), who have consented to a remission of the dues during pleasure from the end of September last, provided the amount owing to that date (about 176*l.*) be immediately paid. It was resolved that—"The mine and materials be advertised for sale in one lot by private contract, and that this meeting be farther adjourned to June 3, and that notice to this effect be sent to the stewards of the lord."

At Devon Wheal Buller meeting, on May 4 (Mr. S. Carpenter in the chair), the accounts for the three months ending February showed—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 360*l.* 0s. 6d.—Balance last audit, 49*l.* 19s. 3d.; calls received, 266*l.*; sale account, 7*l.* 3s.: leaving debit balance, 36*l.* 18s. 3d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capts. Z. Williams and F. Kent recommended to drive through the main lode at the present depth, and to cross-cut north to intersect the others in that direction.

At the Praed Consols meeting, on Monday, the accounts for the three months ending March showed—Balance last audit, 437*l.* 12s. 9d.; mine cost, 284*l.* 0s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 228*l.* 16s. 8d.=950*l.* 9s. 6d.—Calls received, 510*l.* 10s. 10d.: leaving credit balance, 439*l.* 18s. 8d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Capt. J. Stevens reported that the lode has materially improved, and that he thinks they are now on the eve of opening up a valuable mine.

At the Redmoor Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. John Hutton in the chair), the accounts for the quarter ending March showed—Balance last audit, 104*l.* 11s. 1d.; calls received, 494*l.* 10s. 11d.; ore sold, 813*l.* 7s. 5d.=1412*l.* 9s. 5d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 1062*l.* 17s. 10d.: leaving credit balance, 349*l.* 11s. 7d. A call of 6d. per share was made. Capt. Thos. Taylor reported that they intend sending samples of 5 tons of tin in about a fortnight; he hopes the coming three months will open some good ground west of the cross-course.

At the Pelyn Wood Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Yarrow in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 1611*l.* A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Details in another column.

At New Wheal Frances meeting, yesterday (Mr. Dunsford in the chair), the accounts showed—Mine cost, September to March, 943*l.* 6s. 5d.; merchants' bills, 339*l.* 5s. 1d.; law charges and doctor's pence, 34*l.* 2s. 9d.; incidental expenses, 8s.= 1317*l.* 2s. 3d.—Balance last audit, 253*l.* 18s. 8d.; calls, 921*l.* 12s.; sale of tinstuff, 58*l.* 13s.: leaving debit balance, 82*l.* 18s. 7d. A call of 3s. per share was made. The report of the agent, Capt. Carkeek, considered that the prospects were superior to any progressive mine in the Camborne district. They had laid open ready for stoping a large quantity of valuable tin ground, from which good profits would be realised, should the stopes prove as valuable as they had reason to believe would be the case. They had at surface about 12 tons of rich best work, 30 tons of second best, and about 150 tons of fair quality stamping-work. He calculated about four weeks would be required to put the engine and stamps in full working order. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, congratulated the proprietors upon the satisfactory progress which had been made since the last meeting, and also upon the great evidence of success which the report indicated. He believed that few mines at the depth were in such a position as to make considerable returns immediately upon the completion of the machinery. Messrs. Lankshear, Moore, and Ward were appointed the committee of management. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Wheal Unity meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Hutton in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 704*l.* 5s. 9d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the West Dolcoath Mine meeting (Mr. Tucker in the chair), it was resolved that the shares in the capital of the company should be augmented to 4096, of 25s. each; that all books and papers should be immediately delivered to Mr. Thomas Spargo, the secretary, at whose office the business and transactions of the company should be hereafter conducted. Messrs. Bush, Tucker, Gaine, and Hammon were elected the general committee. Messrs. Walter and Mogen were appointed the company's solicitors. Capt. M. Francis was appointed the consulting engineer.

At Merllyn Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. F. R. Wilson in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 93*l.* 17s. A call of 1s. per share was made. Details elsewhere.

At North Phœnix Mine general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Procter in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 184*l.* 12s. 10d.; cash received on account of call, 493*l.* 15s.; arrears of call, 6*l.* 5s.=684*l.* 12s. 10s.—Four months' labour cost, 445*l.* 13s.; merchants' bills, 126*l.* 14s. 1d.: leaving a credit balance of 112*l.* 5s. 9d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Captain Martin reported that for 8 fms. in the 100 west the lode has been very kindly, and produced some excellent stones of ore; in some places the lode has been 7 in. wide; judging from this, there is every reason to believe that when the 120 fm. level is extended back under it they will meet with a profitably productive lode.

At Wheal Tehidy meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1285*l.* 17s. 9d. The arrears of call amount to 888*l.* 10s.; it being considered the adventurers are indisposed to advance further capital for developing the mine, the operations therein are to be discontinued accordingly; and the committee are authorised to effect a sale of the mine and materials in the best manner they can; to realise the assets, discharge all liabilities, and divide the balance among the shareholders. Capt. J. Pope (May 6) says—"From the ground laid open on the south lodes or branches, being in whole ground to surface, they have a very promising appearance, and, if opened to any extent, I have no doubt some good bunches of ore will be found, being in the same parallel with the most productive lodes in the Carn Brea Mines. The water on the north lode is now about 3 fms. below the 60, and decreasing daily."

At the Lady Eliza Mine meeting, on May 4 (Mr. Hemming in the chair), a committee was appointed to report upon the position of the company, and authorised to have the mine inspected by a disinterested agent. An adjournment took place.

At the Polhigey Moor Mine meeting, on April 30 (Mr. E. J. Treffry in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1823*l.* 18s. 11d.; calls received, 1191*l.* 5s.; sundries, 5*l.* 6s. 6d.=3020*l.* 10s. 5d.—Mine cost for four months ending Feb., 129*l.* 0s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 322*l.* 12s. 5d.; engine, 830*l.*: leaving credit balance, 1524*l.* 19s. 4d. The report of the committee stated that the unfavourable weather had retarded the completion of the surface work, but the whole of the machinery was now working, and giving the greatest satisfaction. The engine-shaft was drained to the bottom, being about 5 fathoms below the adit, in a good stratum of decomposed granite. Judging from the numerous lodes in the sett, being ten in number, they begged to say that they were not aware of a better speculation as a new tin mine in the county. Fine weather having set in, with long days approaching, and being stimulated by a rise in the price of tin, they considered the mine should be prosecuted with great vigour, so as to endeavour to have a valuable property as quickly as possible.

In the Central American Mining Company accounts, last week, the excess of liabilities was stated as 9000*l.*, instead of 900*l.*

Leeds, May 9.—A quiet tone has prevailed in mining share transactions; prices, however, remaining steady:—Brea Consols, 20s. to 24s.; North Hallenbeagle, 40s. to 45s.; Nidderdale, par; Hebden Moor, 20s. to 22s.; Craven Moor, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; Wensleydale, 7s. 6d. to 8s.; Yorkshire, 10s. to 15s.

The Bryn-Arian Lead and Copper Mining Company (Tre-Taliesin, Wales).—An influential company was organised in Leeds last year, for the purpose of working the noted silver-lead veins existing in the Bryn-Arian, or Silver Mountain, Taliesin, Cardiganshire. Operations were commenced at the mine in April, 1860, under the superintendence and management of Capt. C. Williams, since which period a complete set of machinery has been put down, consisting of a 40-feet water-wheel, 3 feet 6. in. breast; a set of 8-in. pumps; a drawing-machine; a crushing-machine, 27-in. diameter, seven jigging-machines, round buddle, &c. The water-wheel, drawing, pumping, and crushing machinery were contracted for, and have been well and substantially erected and set to work by Mr. G. Green, of the Cambrian Foundry, Aberystwith. The mine (which was introduced by Mr. John Gledhill, of Leeds) is being energetically worked. The veins are rich and productive, and the company during last month sold to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co. 32½ tons of ore, realising 430*l.*

The Wensleydale Lead Mining Company are progressing very satisfactorily, having sold a parcel of ore to the amount of about 400*l.* They will be up at the grand trial of their ground (the intersection of the north and south and east and west veins at Ray Gill) in the course of a few months, when good results are anticipated. In the main low level the vein has considerably improved in strength.—John Gledhill and Co.

Silver.—A cake of silver from Wheal Ellen (South Australia), sold on Wednesday, contained the large quantity of 68 ozs. of gold—the cake weighed 4050 ozs.; the gold was, therefore, at the rate of about 97 grs. per lb. troy.

Australian Regulus.—The Worthing Mining Company sold, on Wednesday, 47 tons of regulus, at 34*l.* 5s. per ton, realising 1609*l.* 15s.: the purchasers were the Bold Copper Company.

The very interesting "Cornish Notes, for 'Out-Adventurers,'" by our esteemed correspondent, Mr. J. Y. Watson, F G.S., is continued in a Supplemental Sheet, given with this day's Journal; his point of view being this week the summit of Carn Camborne, he is enabled to give some valuable information concerning some of the richest mines in the county, including Dolcoath, Stray Park, Cook's Kitchen, East Pool, West Seton, Wheal Harriett, Carn Brea, Great South Tolgus, West Stray Park, West Frances, Wheal Uny, Wheal Emily Henrietta, South Frances, West Basset, North Frances, Polgear, Wheal Grenville and East Grenville, Tolcarne, Carn Camborne, Great Retallack, East Budnick, Wheal Hope, and Rosewarne and Herland United.

East Wheal Grenville.—The greatest excitement existed all day yesterday in reference to this mine, in consequence of the conflicting rumours with respect to the value of the lode in the shaft; but we are in a position to state that an official telegram was received late yesterday afternoon, and which gave a distinct denial to all the adverse rumours, stating that the agents were prepared, after a close examination of the lode, to affirm its value at from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fm. for copper ore, and 10*l.* per fm. for tin, for the length of the shaft.

Sale of Mines apart from the Surface Land.—A question was raised before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart, on Wedesday (in *re* Mallin's estate), whether, under the Leases and Settled Estates Act, 1856, the Court could authorise a sale of mines apart from the surface of the land. During the last long vacation an order was made referring it to the chief clerk to enquire whether it would be beneficial to the parties interested in the estate in question that an agreement to take the coal under a portion of the estate should be carried into effect. The chief clerk certified that it would be beneficial to those persons to grant a lease of the coal for 10 years for 1800*l.*, and an order was made affirming that certificate, and directing the payment of that sum into Court, and that the trustees should execute a lease. The sum of 1800*l.* had been accordingly paid into Court. Upon the draught demise being sent to the conveyancing counsel of the Court, he was of opinion that the proposed agreement could not be carried into effect. The purchaser now moved to be discharged from his purchase, and for repayment to him of his purchase-money and costs; but other parties interested opposed. The Vice-Chancellor said he had no doubt that the Court could authorise a sale of the coal apart from the surface; but inasmuch as the whole consideration was paid down in one sum, it might be a question whether a demise was, under the circumstances, a proper instrument. The order might be carried out by ordering a conveyance of the mines, but the purchaser must consent to work out the coal within 10 years.

Iron Agency.—On Thursday, the Court of Exchequer Chamber (in error) affirmed the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of "Zwilchenbart *v.* Alexander." The plaintiffs are merchants carrying on business at Liverpool, and the defendants are agents at Bristol. The declaration alleged that the plaintiffs employed the defendants to purchase old iron for them for exportation, the defendants promising to use proper and diligent care in the purchase and lading of the cargo, but that they so negligently conducted themselves that the plaintiffs sustained great loss. The question was, whether on the trial there was evidence to show that a duty was imposed upon the defendants as the plaintiff's agents to examine the iron and the weight thereof—to exercise care for the purpose of seeing that the iron was in accordance with the contract, and to see that the iron was properly shipped. The case came before the Court in error from the Court of Queen's Bench, who held that the defendants were not liable.

LEAD ORES.

Sold on the 3d May.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Frank Mills	110	£17 0 0	R. Michell & Son.
ditto	65	12 3 6	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
Exmouth	50	10 10 0	ditto
ditto	50	10 10 0	R. Michell, & Son.
Sold on the 6th May.			
Dylifle	54	£13 0 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	42	13 3 6	A. Courage & Co.
Dyfngwm	36	12 17 6	ditto
Llanerchyraur	18	13 14 0	A. Eyton.
Rhoswydol	9	12 5 0	A. Courage & Co.
Sold on the 9th May.			
Maesyrerwddu	26	13 13 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Coetia Llys	27½	13 8 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Deep Level	20	12 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Talacre	4	13 8 6	ditto
Holywell Level	10	14 13 0	A. Eyton.
ditto	10	14 16 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Speedwell	5	11 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Rhosesmor	56	13 4 0	ditto
Orsedd	8	13 11 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
East Merllyn	3	13 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bryn Gwiog	16	13 6 0	A. Eyton.
Parry's Mine	32	13 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Bryntail	17	12 10 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Llangynog United	8	12 12 0	ditto
ditto	8	12 12 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Catherine and Jane	8	12 4 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Isle of Man Mining Company	100	15 2 0	A. Eyton.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 20th April.

Mines.	Tons	c.	q.	lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Rosewarne Con.	1	9	0	26	£70 0 0	£ 102 6 0	Angarrack.
Sold on the 1st May.							
Durlo	13	3	0	0	—	945 14 6	ditto
Sold on the 2d May.							
Gurlyn	2	11	2	27	71 5 0	184 6 6	Chyandour.
Sold on the 3d May.							
Wendron Cons.	23	7	0	24	—	1675 6 3	ditto
Sold on the 4th May.							
Charlestown Untd.	22	17	1	18	68 10 0	1566 12 7	Enthoven & Sons.
Sold on the 8th May.							
Penhalls	2	19	2	5	—	215 16 11	Bissoe Co.
ditto	3	4	1	2	—	232 19 6	Harvey & Co.
Wheal Kitty	2	14	3	16	—	187 13 3	Bissoe Co.
ditto	2	9	1	7	—	168 11 8	Harvey & Co.
United Mines	2	8	2	15	—	169 12 2	Bissoe Co.
Sold on the mine.							
W. Wh. Margaret.	0	9	0	17	—	27 18 0	Bolitho & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 24, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, May 9.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Basset	83	£5 12 0	Wheal Margery	48	£3 3 6
ditto	76	5 0 0	ditto	40	10 17 6
ditto	75	6 0 6	ditto	7	17 11 0
ditto	73	7 10 6	Copper Hill	52	3 8 6
ditto	41	13 8 6	ditto	45	8 15 0
ditto	40	6 13 0	ditto	41	8 14 6
ditto	26	13 11 0	Wheal Buller	91	3 10 0
ditto	10	8 2 6	ditto	33	9 7 6
Par Consols	77	14 6 0	North Basset	50	6 19 0
ditto	70	9 4 0	ditto	43	3 14 0
ditto	66	8 3 6	ditto	27	3 13 6
ditto	64	8 14 6	East Alfred Consols	92	8 3 6
ditto	34	4 8 6	Great South Tolgus	47	6 18 6
Alfred Consols	80	3 8 0	ditto	24	4 6 6
ditto	59	11 6 6	ditto	19	13 1 6
ditto	50	1 15 6	East Rosewarne	33	8 1 6
ditto	34	4 5 6	ditto	32	5 18 6
ditto	15	11 19 0	ditto	19	12 13 0
ditto	6	3 7 0	Wheal Anna	37	1 19 6
Laity	27	6 14 0	ditto	33	5 5 6
Great Wheal Alfred	73	3 8 0	North Crenver	30	5 2 6
ditto	72	3 2 0	ditto	29	3 5 6
ditto	51	6 17 6	ditto	2	14 6 6
ditto	45	4 18 6	East Carn Brea	56	7 6 0
ditto	20	2 9 0	Wheal Agar	40	6 2 6
Tolvadden	75	6 7 6	ditto	14	9 16 0
ditto	63	4 15 6	West Trevelyan	30	4 10 6
ditto	53	3 18 6	ditto	11	10 2 6
ditto	38	3 1 6	Cuddra	30	2 16 6
ditto	6	16 6 0	Boiling Well	25	2 13 6
Levant	87	2 14 6	Clijah and Wentworth	25	5 4 0
ditto	57	7 17 0	Wheal Messer	24	Not sold.
ditto	48	5 18 6	Wheal Maudlin	14	2 18 0
ditto	32	7 13 6	ditto	6	6 10 0
ditto	2	17 8 6	Rosewarne Consols	12	13 15 0
West Alfred Consols	48	1 13 6	ditto	4	29 0 0
ditto	47	3 0 0	Wheal St. Andrews	8	2 15 6
ditto	39	5 3 6	Penberthy Crofts	4	4 10 6
ditto	36	2 2 0	Trebarvah	2	8 4 0
ditto	13	8 3 6	Wheal Annie	2	5 0 6
Wheal Margery	51	4 10 6			

TOTAL PRODUCE.

West Basset	424	£3095 19 6	South Crenver	61	£ 277 7 6
Par Consols	311	2993 10 0	East Carn Brea	56	408 16 0
Alfred Consols, &c.	271	1554 10 6	Wheal Agar	54	382 4 0
Great Wheal Alfred	261	1092 13 0	West Trevelyan	41	247 2 6
Tolvadden	235	1201 12 6	Cuddra	30	84 15 0
Levant	226	1249 7 6	Boiling Well	25	66 17 6
West Alfred	183	605 2 0	Clijah and Went.	25	130 0 0
Wheal Margary	146	941 0 6	Wheal Messer	24	Not sold.
Copper Hill	138	929 11 6	Wheal Maudlin	20	79 12 0
Wheal Buller	124	627 17 6	Rosewarne Consols.	16	281 0 0
North Basset	120	605 16 6	Wheal St. Andrew.	8	22 4 0
East Alfred Consols	92	752 2 0	Penberthy Crofts	4	18 2 0
Great South Tolgus	90	677 14 0	Trebarvah	2	16 8 0
East Rosewarne	84	696 8 6	Wheal Annie	2	10 1 0
Wheal Anna	70	247 3 0			

Average Standard ………… £134 19 0 | Average Produce ………… 6⅝

Average Price per ton ………… £6 4 0

Quantity of Ore ………… 3119 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 205 tons 11 cwts.

Amount of Money ………… £19,294 18 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard ………… £134 16 0.—Average Produce ………… 7

Standard of corresponding sale last month, £131 7 0.—Produce, 6¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Vivian and Sons	599⅓	2738 11 4
Freeman and Co.	129	942 10 0
Grenfell and Sons	431⅙	3472 11 3
Crown Copper Company	11	103 2 6
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	444	3841 9 0
Williams, Foster, and Co.	535⅔	3264 1 7
Mason and Elkington	603½	3119 9 6
F. Bankart	30	135 15 0
Copper Miners' Company	92	904 2 0
Charles Lambert	23⅙	70 10 0
Sweetland and Co.	219⅔	702 15 10
Total	3119	£19,294 18 0

NO SALE on Thursday next, May 16.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels. Devon Great Consols 1808—Marke Valley 376—East Russell 344—Phœnix Mines 333—West Caradon 319—Hingston Down 300—Holmbush 237—Lady Bertha 230—East Caradon 203—Bedford United 201—Okel Tor 180—Wheal Emma 162—Great Wheal Martha 159—East Gunnis Lake and South Bedford 150—Wheal Friendship 135—Collacombe 117—Kelly Bray 88—Hawkmoor 81—Gawton Copper 49—Wheal Franco 43—Torpoint Burnt Ore 36—Wheal Crebor 32—Trehill 21—Brook Wood 18.—Total, 5622 tons.

SECOND SALE IN MAY.

Years.	Tons.	Prod.	Amount.	Standard.	Ore copper.	Cake cop
1851	2273	8	£12,009 19 0	£100 10 0	£66 2 0	£84 0
1852	3259	7½	18,225 18 0	112 11 0	76 0 0	88 10
1853	4730	6½	21,693 10 0	118 17 0	74 6 0	117 0
1854	3790	6⅝	26,014 10 6	146 5 0	104 8 0	126 0
1855	4863	7⅛	35,651 15 6	141 12 0	102 19 0	126 0
1856	4791	7	31,920 9 0	135 4 0	95 14 0	126 0
1857	4765	6¾	33,666 8 0	145 6 0	104 12 0	126 0
1858	4281	6⅛	25,797 8 0	135 1 0	92 15 0	107 10
1859	4026	6½	24,412 4 0	136 1 0	93 12 0	107 10
1860	3481	7⅛	23,603 9 6	134 6 0	95 11 0	117 0

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the miner.

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Notices to Correspondents.

⁂ Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly *filed* on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

WHEAL TREVELYAN—WHEAL GRYLLS.—I am an adventurer in Wheal Trevelyan and in Wheal Grylls, both of which Mines are inflicted with the curse of the Marazion district—the lawyers; thus, I am at litigation with myself. Now, Sir, I beg to submit to you, cannot the dispute be arranged—cannot some Solomon be found to adjudicate in the matter, and thus save needless outlay and bad feeling?—A LOCAL SHAREHOLDER.

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—I shall feel obliged if either Captain Floyd, or some one of your readers, will explain why he has taken proceedings against us? Capt. Floyd says he has 200 free shares. If such be the case, it surely is not only for the benefit of the mine that there be as little disputes as possible, but it is also for his own benefit, for if he injures the mine he is injuring his own property. If Capt. Floyd thinks we have inflicted some wrong on him, I trust he will tell us what it is, and I am sure that all of us will do our best to rectify the same, if it really be the case. Pause, Capt. Floyd, and reflect on the mischief you are doing to mining, to yourself, and to the Marazion district. I am given to understand, and I wish to be put right if I am wrong, that Capt. Floyd, when he was our manager, went too close to the boundaries of our sett, and involved us in litigation with our eastern neighbour, and on this account Mr. King (our purser) dismissed him. Is this the cause of all?—AN ADVENTURER IN WHEAL TREVELYAN.

IRON WITH TITANIUM.—You have recently described three or four inventions patented by Mr. Robert Mushet, of Coleford, for manufacturing iron from the Taranaki ironsand, so abundant in New Zealand; and, so far as I can learn, the advantages he obtains results from titanising the iron. Now, as good iron is known to exist which does not contain an atom of titanium, may not these good effects be attributable to nitrogen being supplied from some of the constituents of the ore? I have no particular reason for such a supposition, but as Mr. Mushet's theory appears so unprecedented, I think that, perhaps, he, as a practical man, may be enabled to show that the advantages arise from the fact that, by the admixture of the titanium, some element invariably found in the metal to be produced is readily supplied. I would at the same time enquire Mr. Mushet's notions upon the new Fremy idea concerning the unvarying presence of ammonia in steel.—R. G.

GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE.—Will you allow me space in the Journal to ask the managers of this mine why, in making up the last accounts, they take credit for the ores sold to April 17, and bring on the cost to the end of Dec. only? It seems to me, if matters stood fair, the balance, instead of being 494*l.* 14s. 10d. in favour, should stand 3424*l.* 9s. 4d. against the mine—thus, ores sold to April 17, 4462*l.* 3s.; cost to end of March, 7886*l.* 12s. 4d.; balance against the mine as above.—R. WILLIAMS: *Plymouth, May* 4.

THE CARMARTHENSHIRE SLATE COMPANY.—We can inform our correspondent, "Inquirer," that a company with the above title is in course of formation. Messrs. Fox and Co., of Wellington, Somerset, we learn, are connected with it.

SAFETY CARTRIDGES.—I am sure Captain Webb is entitled to the thanks of the whole mining community for his able advocacy of an improved system of blasting, and certainly not less so for proving that his character is more progressive than many of his co-agents in the county, by openly and unflinchingly declaring that governmental inspection of Cornish mines is absolutely necessary. If every Cornish mine captain were as straightforward and truthful as Captain Webb, and not less willing to advocate a just cause, regardless of all pecuniary considerations, I believe we should have a Government Inspector for Cornwall in less than a twelvemonth, and metallic mining generally would be as completely watched over by the Government as it is in foreign countries; the use of safety-cartridges would then be made compulsory, and Captain Webb would be rewarded for his ingenuity; a perfect system of ventilation would be enforced; and every means of reducing accidents in metallic mines to the minimum would be rendered compulsory by the Legislature. If legislation of this description were the order of the day, we should hear less complaints of loss from adventure in mines, as it would be impossible to work mines which offered no prospects of success.—CORNUBIENSIS.

WOLFRAM ORES.—Some time since you published an article on "Wolfram and its Uses," and I think many rejoiced to learn that there were hopes of another despised mineral being brought regularly into the market. As, however, I do not see these ores yet figuring in the balance of the mines in which I am interested, and in which I know it is produced in large quantities, will any of your correspondents inform me the average annual consumption, and the average price per ton for ore worth (say) 75 per cent. of tungstic acid?—SHAREHOLDER.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns of the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

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THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 11, 1861.

Every man knows how entirely subversive of all good is any system of irritation. Whether it be in the workshop, in the manufactory, or in the mine, everything goes wrong where the governing head adopts the teasing system. Even in our homes, where mistress or master are fond of "nagging," how little happiness is there, and how irregular is the progress of all things. So also, but on a larger scale, the irritating system adopted by many members of the House of Commons, interferes to a serious extent with the satisfactory working of those measures which the Senate have designed to benefit the different classes for whom they legislate. After a prolonged discussion, the Houses of Parliament passed a Bill for the regulation of the working of collieries. We must presume that the bill, as we have it, is regarded by the majority of those who have directed attention to the subject as comprehending arrangements which are the most likely to prevent the loss of life. It recognises the existence of twelve Inspectors of Collieries, to whom is entrusted the duty of seeing the regulations of the Mines Inspection Act fully carried out. Now, this Act can scarcely be said to be in full operation yet. We know that in many districts the colliery owners and the Inspectors have not decided on the rules to be adopted in the collieries; it is, therefore, in every way important to avoid any disturbing influence until matters are satisfactorily adjusted. It is in all respects unwise for any member of the House of Commons to say anything in his place which shall give the coal proprietor an excuse for putting off the consideration of questions connected with the bill so recently passed. It is worse than unwise for a member of Parliament to do or say anything which shall weaken the influence of the Inspectors of Collieries. The position in which these men are placed is one of extreme delicacy. They have to deal with men who are jealous, to a degree, of Government interference, and it is only by the most judicious management that they are enabled to introduce those plans and improvements which are necessary for securing the lives and the health of the men.

Twice within the present session Mr. DILLWYN appears playing the part of "Teazle." What the purpose of the member for Swansea can be we do not understand. In the first place, by his very injudicious mode of asking a question relative to the Inspector appointed for South Staffordshire, and asking the question, too, upon evidently insufficient information, he has succeeded in seriously weakening the power of that gentleman in a district where more improvement is required than in any other district in the United Kingdom. Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS replied but weakly to Mr. DILLWYN's enquiry; he betrayed a consciousness of irregularities on the part of his Government, and the result is that the Inspector for South Staffordshire must find it difficult to assume an independent position.

Now we have Mr. DILLWYN asking for a return of the number of lives lost since the Inspectors were appointed, the quantities of coals raised, showing the relation betweens tons of coals got and lives lost. Surely all this must have been determined before the passing of the last Act; at all events, Mr. DILLWYN need not ask the question in the House of Commons. If he would only refer to the Reports of the Inspectors, published each year, he would be enabled to determine, to his own satisfaction, the question about which he now troubles the clerks of the Home Office unnecessarily. Worse than this, he unsettles things by this system of his. Men suppose when a Member of Parliament asks for a return of this kind that he intends to found some measure upon the information he receives, and consequently they become indifferent regarding the enactments by which the existing law has bound them. This irritating system of legislation is in every way unfortunate. In the present case the Inspectors are to be taken from their proper duty to furnish Mr. DILLWYN with the information he asks for. The Home Office has lately, with more zeal than wisdom, insisted on a diary which is to record the daily labours of each Inspector. They are sore at this, and we think not without reason. The policy of suspicion is the worst of all policies. Then comes the member for Swansea, and adds an irritant to the sore. He may depend upon it a perpetual blister does not quicken industry.

The position of a senator is one demanding, irrespective of mental powers, considerable discretion. He should remember that he cannot speak a word in the Senate House but that it goes forth, for good or for evil. Everything tending to unsettle men's minds, so as to prevent the laws from being carried out in the best possible manner, should be avoided. Mr. DILLWYN may feel that the Mines Inspection Act does not prevent so many direful accidents as he could wish, he may feel that Mine Inspection is a costly thing, and he may have some scheme to propose which he thinks will be more effectual. Even then, why ask the question which he puts on the papers of the House? Let him turn to the Inspectors' Reports; the deaths and accidents are all faithfully recorded, and several of the Inspectors have given their estimate of the quantities of coal raised in their districts within the year. Where they have not done so the Mineral Statistics of the Mining Record Office will give him the figures, and upon these he can frame any system which may be presenting itself to his mind.

We cannot believe that Mr. DILLWYN would ask for such a return from mere idle curiosity, or for the purpose of seeing his name on the papers of the House. We feel assured that he has some important purpose; we give him credit for good intentions, yet we cannot but blame him for haste and indiscretion.

Whatever may be the result of the lamentable contest now raging among the Anglo-Saxon race in America, there can be little doubt that it is destined to produce political, social, and industrial effects of great magnitude. Since the great French Revolution, which opened the flood-gates of political and social change in Continental Europe, and gave birth to contentions which the conflicts of two generations, far from solving, seem to render every year more hopelessly complicated, no event has occurred pregnant with such grave consequences. The statement made by Lord PALMERSTON the other evening—that, in his opinion, the course of events for some time past has been such as to render an ultimate separation between North and South inevitable, equally represents the conviction long held by statesmen of all parties; and their present opinion undoubtedly is that, whatever may be the fortune of civil war, it must end in the establishment of Southern independence. The conflict of passions, seconded in no small degree by the conflict of interests, is too great for voluntary alliance to be ever again possible. As to a conquest of the South by the North, the constitution of the United States affords no machinery for the holding of disaffected provinces, if even the power of the North were adequate to the reduction of an extent of territory in which the largest European armies would be lost. The present contest will decide, not the fact of the establishment of Southern independence, for that is already a *fait accompli*, but the relative position of the Governments of the North and South in power and consideration. If the North gains the upper hand, its success cannot prevent the determined falling away of the Gulf States from the Union; but it will leave them a weak and impoverished confederation, only a shade better than some of the South American republics, and most probably deprived of many of the border states, where the strong Union party which undoubtedly exists, would soon manage to get the upper hand if the fortune of war favoured the Government of President LINCOLN. If, on the other hand, the fate of arms should be in favour of the South, the *prestige* of the North as a great power is gone. Its great wealth and resources will still remain intact, and will ensure it a long career of material prosperity; but its political influence will be reduced to that of a second-rate power. A third, and medium, result would be that the war should end in a drawn battle,—that it should be brought to a close without either belligerent seriously crippling the other. Although the present war fever seems, for the moment, to render this result improbable, there are many reasons to hope that the lapse of a few months may give birth to more pacific counsels. Privateering will be a powerful weapon in the hands of the South against Northern commerce, and is an undoubtedly legal one, now that the belligerent rights are recognised by the British Government. The losses and restrictions which it must entail upon commerce, coupled with the conviction, which must grow, that the war can never end in re-union, and consequently can have no object but punishment or revenge, will probably soon make peaceful doctrines more popular in the great northern commercial cities than they would seem to be at present.

In the interest of English manufactures and commerce there can be no second opinion that it is desirable that the present contest should end in a drawn battle, from which either party should retire with unimpared resources. That the North can never conquer and retain the South without standing armies, police, state prisons, or political scaffolds is perfectly clear. Among the other alternatives, it is certainly not our interest to see the North humiliated, and the slave-trade and buccanneering interests of the South become rampant throughout America; but neither is it our interest to see the material prosperity of the South seriously jeopardised. Irrespective of the supply of cotton, the manufacturing and commercial interests of Great Britain are strongly bound up in the prosperity of the Gulf States. They are exclusively agricultural countries, and from their geographical and climatal conditions will probably ever remain so; so that they are essentially free traders, naturally desirous to exchange their raw products for our manufactured goods. The Northerns, on the other hand, particularly those of the New England States, are to a great extent manufacturing communities. Much of this manufacturing system is, no doubt, in an eminent degree artificial—the exotic product of protective tariffs—and is incapable of meeting English manufactures in an open market; but still a large and augmenting population is dependant on it, and is at present the greatest political power in the North. It is evidently not our interest that this manufacturing party should gain such an ascendancy as to be able to carry out its cherished views of entirely excluding all British manufactures from the length and breadth of American territory. The first act of a Congress which gained a northern majority by southern secession has been the new tariff. If this is the first result of an accidental majority, what would we have to expect if this protectionist party should crush all opposition, and reign triumphant over a great portion of the territory of the United States? Nothing, we fear, but still more stringent tariffs, highly detrimental to the mining, metallurgical, and manufacturing interests of this country, by interposing the most onerous, if not prohibitary, duties between us and the western agricultural consumers of our staple products, for the benefit of the mining and manufacturing populations of New England and Pennsylvania.

As a final separation of a portion of the Southern States is inevitable, it is evidently the interest of this country, looking at them as large future customers for our iron and manufactures, that the acquisition of a separate existence should not be accompanied by any diminution of prosperity; but that, on the contrary, the new Government should start with a good prestige and political position, so that, as free traders, they might be sufficiently powerful to hold the protectionist interest of the North in check. The South is avowedly bidding for the alliance of the Western agricultural States. At present the possibility of such a union seems out of the question, but when we remember how much the protective schemes of New England are opposed to the true interests of the West, such a result would not be so very improbable if the manufacturers pushed their tariffs beyond reasonable limits; at least, the fact of standing face to face with a powerful free trade rival would impose a caution and moderation on the North, which we could little hope for if it were entirely triumphant.

In the midst of all these conflicts, which must gravely affect the interests of this country, it must be a source of satisfaction to all that we are in the hands of such experienced statesmen as Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

We have drawn attention to the COAL INDICATIONS and workable seams in our African, Australian, and eastern colonies, and we now proceed to notice those of our American colonies. It is of the highest importance to Great Britain that she possesses coal on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, whereby she will be able to support independently her steam navigation to the western world. This advantage will give the nation the highest ascendancy in peace and in war.

The coal of Nova Scotia is sufficient to supply the whole steam navy of Britain for many centuries to come, and also to meet amply the demands of the North American colonies.

New Brunswick possesses a mineral substance which, like the Torbane Hill mineral, has evoked much controversy among geologists, chemists, and lawyers. It is disputed whether the "Albert coal," obtained from the Albert Mine, in Hillsborough county, is coal or asphaltum. Its position is, beyond doubt, in the true coal formation, although this particular bed has been thrown into a vertical position, and singularly compressed. The material is one of the most beautiful of all carboniferous products: it is jet black, brilliant, and lustrous, with a conchoidal fracture, and extremely brittle. It yields about 20 per cent. of its weight to the action of solvents, the remainder presenting, after washing, the appearance of the original substance. It does not fuse, and softens only at or above 600°. It does not run when burned in the grate, and, in short, in no respect resembles asphaltum, save in its lustre and fracture. Its composition is—Carbon (fixed at redness), 36·04; volatile, 61·74; ash, 2·22=100·00. Coke, 38·26; specific gravity, 1·13.

That there is abundance of coal in New Brunswick is now no longer problematical, for it may be seen in thick strata exposed to the light of day, and only requires a moderate degree of enterprise to bring it to bear upon the demands of the country, and the support of those national energies it is capable of sustaining. The great coal field of that province is situated between the primary rocks in Charlotte and King's counties, on the Straits of Northumberland. Only the south and south-east sides of this field have yet been explored; the west, north, and north-east sides still remain to be examined. The length of the southern side of this coal field is 145 miles; of its north-eastern side 110 miles. The distance from the Oromucto Lake to Bathurst, following the margin of the coal field, is upwards of 170 miles. Dr. GESNER estimates its surface equal to 10,000 square miles, and including the Cumberland coal field of Nova Scotia, which belongs to the same carboniferous deposit, the whole area of the united coal district is computed to be 12,500 square miles. The province of New Brunswick has been estimated to contain 26,000 square miles; and when it is considered that more than one-third part of that area is a coal field, with a due proportion of productive coal measures, the quantity of coal will appear inexhaustible.

It is probable that Nova Scotia, in proportion to its extent, stands unrivalled in the productive capabilities of its coal fields. The most western of these valuable deposits, so far as ascertained, exists at the Joggins, on the shore of Cumberland Basin. In this coal field there are 76 beds of coal, with an aggregate thickness of 41 feet. A section of the "main coal" of the Albion Mines gives the following measurements:

1.—Roof shale, containing spinorbis and vegetable fragments Feet	0	3
2.—Coal, with bands of carbonaceous shale	0	6½
3.—Coal, laminated with bands of bright coal and mineral charcoal; in the bottom a layer of small ironstone concretions	2	0
4.—Coal, fine, cubical, and laminated, containing much mineral charcoal	3	2
5.—Carbonaceous shale and ironstone, with a layer of coarse coal (called "holing stone"), contains remains of fishes	0	4½
6.—Coal, laminated and cubical, contains mineral charcoal	9	3
7.—Ironstone and carbonaceous shale, with coaly layers and prostrate trunks of lipidodendrons, ulodendrons, sigillariæ, and stigmariæ	0	8
8.—Coal, as before, a line of ironstones at bottom	1	2
9.—Coal, as before, with a few small ironstone concretions. In this and the underlying coal, many minute smooth-pointed spines occur	6	7
10.—Ironstone and pyrites	0	3
11.—Coal, as before	10	3
12.—Coarse coal, with bituminous shale and pyrites	1	0
13.—Coal, laminated and cubical, with a layer of pyrites at the bottom, with apparently fossil trees	2	1
14.—Coal, as before, with layers of shale passing gradually into under-clay	2	3
15.—Black under-clay, with slickenslides, coaly bands, and obscure traces of roots	0	10
Total	40	8

The above measurements are perpendicular to the horizon, the dip of the coal being about 20° north and 42° east.

Of the seams which may be profitably worked there are six, comprising together a thickness of 18 feet 6 inches; only two of these seams are worked as yet, for which purpose two shafts have been opened within ½ mile of the shore where the coal is shipped. About 20 miles south-east of the Joggins, at Spring Hill, we find another great coal deposit, which geologists declare to be quite a different field from the one just described; this, from being 20 miles inland, has not yet been opened up, or even thoroughly explored. Its coal has been proved, however, to be of excellent quality, and it comprises many valuable beds, one of which is 12 feet in thickness. Several other coal fields might be enumerated.

The Albion Mines have been worked for many years. The coal is raised by steam-engines, and conveyed by railway six miles to the place of shipment at Pictou Harbour. Various estimates have been made in the United

States of the comparative value of American anthracite and the Nova Scotia bituminous coal, and all the differences of weight and measure have been taken into the account with much care. From the statement made by Mr. Walter R. Johnson, who was authorised by the Navy Department of the United States to report upon the two coals, we find their relative efficiency stated as follows;—Anthracite, 100; Pictou coal, 88·4; Sydney (Cape Breton), 83·4. Notwithstanding the higher evaporating powers of the anthracite, the Pictou and Sydney coals stand prominent in their ready combustion, for which the anthracite requires complicated and expensive furnaces.

A very valuable coal field exists on the north side of Sydney Harbour, in Cape Breton country. It comprises 34 different seams, but of these only four, having an aggregate thickness of 20 ft., are of sufficient extent to be worked. A mine has been opened at this place, and the coal is conveyed by railroad about three miles to Sydney Bar, whence large quantities of it are exported. Excellent coal is found at many other places in this vicinity; indeed, the coal fields of Cape Breton would appear to be almost inexhaustible, and Nature affords every facility for working them to advantage. The mines at the Joggins, Pictou, Sydney, and Bridgport, are worked by the General Mining Association (of London). From 1827 to 1853, inclusive, 1,042,621 Newcastle chaldrons were raised from the mines of the whole province of Nova Scotia. Of this quantity 497,183 were from the Albion Mines, of Pictou; 479,041 from the Sydney Mines; and the remainder from those of the Joggins, Bras d'Or, and Bridgport. In 1851 115,000 chaldrons were raised in the province; and in 1856, 120,668 chaldrons, valued at 86,027*l*., were exported, whilst in the first nine months of 1857 the shipments were valued at 90,315*l*., which are the latest official returns we possess. These figures show a rapid and extensively increasing trade. The extensive coal deposits of Nova Scotia can scarcely be too highly estimated when considered in connection with increasing steam traffic, transatlantic and colonial, and the fact that no coal fields of any considerable value exist either in Canada, Prince Edward's Island, or at Newfoundland.

The western district of Upper Canada has on the north-west side of it the coal field of Michigan, and on the south-east the coal field of Appalachia—the former has a surface of 12,000 miles, the latter 60,000 square miles, the greatest known carboniferous area on the face of the globe. The colonists might hence be excusably induced to hope that some outlying patch of these vast contiguous coal measures may yet be found in that part of Canada. The ascertained geological structure of the district indicates that such would be ill-founded.

Geologists, with Mr. Logan, the director of the Geological Survey of the province, have declared that from the geological formation of the country coal, or coal fields, can nowhere exist throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and would, therefore, be sought for in vain; consequently that expense incurred on that account, from causes the most plausible, would be money thrown away. Fortunately, Canada has plenty of wood to fall back upon as fuel for years to come.

Mr. Logan acknowledges the existence in Western Canada of black bituminous shales, identical in mineral character with shales found interstratified in true coal measures; and these possess a partially inflammable character, and yield petroleum and the mineral oil, which has lately come into commerce. The Hamilton shales are even strongly marked by such fossil plants as are abundant in the true carboniferous rocks. The geological position of these shales in northern New York and Pennsylvania is about 2500 feet beneath the latter; and before the institution of the State Geological Surveys they had been bored into and excavated in search of coal seams at great expense, and, of course, without success.

Capt. Inglefield, in his last Arctic expedition, discovered extensive quarries of anthracite coal in an island in Baffin's Bay, on the Greenland coast. "There appeared to be no limit to the quantity, and in the space of three hours (the quarries cropt near the shore) the captain conveyed in his boats not less than 12 tons to the steamer, about a mile distant. It proved on trial to be of good quality, as economical as the Welsh, and the combustion perfect."

Passing next to the Red River settlement and Hudson's Bay territories, it is said that coal is to be found in various places on the Porcupine Hills, and on the Duck Mountains, near Winnipegoos Lake. Mr. S. J. Dawson, who examined the district on the part of the Canadian Government between Lake Superior and the Red River settlement, found some specimens of lignite in going up Swan River, which fully confirms the fact, but whether it is to be found in available quantities can only be ascertained through time. Prof. Hind, employed as the geologist on the expedition, also states that in the settlements on the Red River and the Assiniboine small samples of lignite were frequently shown to him by different people, who stated that they procured them from the crossing place on the Little Souris. On this tributary of the Assiniboine the lignite is described as cropping out in bands exceeding a foot in thickness, and occupying a large area.

From the indications of the strata, it appears very probable that coal abounds over all the north eastern part of Vancouver's Island—that is to say, from Chestakers, lat. 50° 36′, to Cape Scott, at its northern extremity. The chief mine, and where the bed rises above the surface, is situated in M'Neil's Harbour, lat. 50° 39′, long. 127° 10′ west. The coal burns remarkably well when exposed to a strong blast in the furnace of a steamer. Lignite of a superior quality has been worked for some years by the Hudson's Bay Company, and is in great demand for the steam-navy of the Pacific station, and for the manufacture of gas. As was well observed by Dr. Hector recently at the Geological Society, the existence of a supply of fuel in the cretaceous strata of the western shores of the Pacific, but principally within the British territory, and on the plains along the Saskatchewan, will exercise a most important influence in furthering communication with our eastern possessions through Canada, the Prairies, and British Columbia, to the Pacific.

"Pyronome," to Supersede Gunpowder for Blasting.—Our various correspondents on the loss of life occasioned by the careless use of naked gunpowder in mining operations, as well as the mining interest generally, will be glad to learn of a new product less liable to explosion from careless treatment, and very much cheaper than gunpowder, for blasting rocks, &c., and which after having been exposed to damp or wet does not lose its explosive power, but becomes serviceable again after being dried. This substance has been invented by a Mr. Reynaud, who has named it pyronome. As compared with gunpowder, its specific gravity is much lighter, and it produces the same effect. Its cost price is considerably less than gunpowder, but it cannot be advantageously used for fire-arms. It is composed of nitrate of soda 52·5 parts, residue of tan (after it has been used for tanning) 27·5, powdered sulphur 20·0=100·0 parts. The operations for its preparation are as follows:—1. Dissolve the nitrate of soda in a sufficient quantity of hot water.—2. Mix the tan in this solution in such a manner that all parts may become perfectly impregnated.—3. Mix the powdered sulphur in the same manner.—4. Take the product from the fire and dry it. When thoroughly dessicated it may be placed in sacks or barrels for use. This product for the purposes named will be found far superior to gunpowder, and we doubt not be received as a boon both by miner and mine owner, and ought to come into general use. Arranged in cartridges no possible accident could happen, and besides being about 15 per cent. cheaper than gunpowder, it possesses the rare quality of retaining its explosive powers after being subjected to damp or wet, simply requiring drying, and its preparation is so exceedingly easy as to be within the power of everyone to manufacture for himself.

Manufacture of Soda.—In the manufacture of alkali there has heretofore been two processes in use in this country; the one consisting in the decomposition of white salt (chloride of sodium) with oil of vitriol to produce "salt cake," and the subsequent conversion of the dry salt cake into carbonate of soda; and the other being the method practised by the St. Helen's Alkali Company, which consists in roasting mundic containing copper and silver, in contact with rock salt in reverberatory furnaces; thus obtaining in soluble condition the sulphate soda in mixture with chloride of sodium, chlorides and sulphates of zinc, iron, copper, silver, and other metals; together with an insoluble peroxide of iron. The soluble portions are obtained by lixiviation of the dry material, drawn from the reverberatory furnaces, and according to the processes described by the original patentee (Mr. Longmaid), the practice has heretofore been to obtain the metallic copper and silver from the solution by means of metallic iron; the latter taking the place of the copper in solution, and then to run the solution into furnaces, in which the whole was evaporated and roasted to a dry salt, forming a very impure salt cake, contaminated with a large proportion of chloride of sodium, iron, zinc, alumina, &c., which was then used in the manufacture of soda, in the same manner as the salt cake of the ordinary alkali makers. Mr. J. A. West, of St. Helen's, has recently patented a modification of the company's process; the principal features of his invention are those which relate to the treatment of the solutions containing the sulphate of soda, sulphates and chlorides of copper, iron, zinc, alumina, and chloride of sodium, &c. After separation of copper and silver therefrom, he sets aside the solution in suitable vessels to crystallise, obtaining all the sulphate of soda in a form of crystals of sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt), which crystals he employs in the manufacture of alkali, thus obtaining a soda ash of great purity and high strength, as well as a greatly increased produce of alkali from a given quantity of sulphate of soda in consequence of his getting rid (by means of crystallisation) of the chloride of sodium, sulphates of iron, zinc, alumina, and other impurities, which formerly went forward in the salt cake, and of course exercised a deleterious influence on the quality and quantity of alkali, but which, remaining as they do in the mother liquors, after crystallisation of the sulphate of soda, he is enabled by availing himself of the chemical law of the different degrees of solubility of the different substances, to obtain, at subsequent stages of crystallisation, in a valuable form, as sulphate of iron, chloride of iron, alum, sulphide of zinc, &c.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.

An invention, the chief feature of which consists in manufacturing an iron from the New Zealand iron-sand by melting the latter after calcination in closed chambers in crucibles, and regulating the hardness of the alloy by the introduction of carbonaceous matters, has just been patented by Mr. Robert Mushet, of Coleford. When ores of titanium, which, in addition to titanic acid, contain a large proportion of oxide of iron, and may, therefore, be considered as compound ores of iron and titanium, are strongly heated in close retorts, exposed to the influence or action of carbon, or a gaseous compound containing unoxidised or only partially oxidised carbon, the ores are gradually deprived of their oxygen, and are then mainly in the state of metallic iron with titanium combined, more or less mixed with silica and such other earthy matters as may have been originally associated with the ore. The deoxidised ore is introduced into a crucible, placed in a suitable furnace and melted, the result being an alloy of iron and titanium free from earthy impurities. To facilitate the fusion he introduces carbonaceous matter into the crucible, and the more carbonaceous matter introduced the harder will be the alloy.

The compound ore of iron and titanium known as iserine is found to contain from 6 to 8 per cent. of metallic titanium combined with oxygen, and from 55 to 67 per cent. of metallic iron also combined with oxygen. This compound ore of titanium and iron is found in great abundance at Taranaki, near the port of New Plymouth in New Zealand, existing there in the state of an exceedingly fine iron-sand. This iserine, or compound ore of titanium and iron, yields by analysis:—Peroxide of iron, 88·45; oxide of titanium, 11·43; loss, ·12=100·000 parts. Corresponding to metallic iron, 67·23; metallic titanium, 6·89; oxygen, 25·76; loss, ·12=100·000 parts.

In order to prepare the iserine or iron sand of New Zealand for his process Mr. Mushet proceeds thus:—To every 100 lbs. of this iserine or iron-sand he adds from 20 to 25 lbs. weight of finely pulverised charcoal, and mixes these substances thoroughly. He next introduces the mixture thus obtained into a retort, or converting furnace chamber, which is then closed, so as to prevent access of air, and raised to a white heat, ranging from 80 to 100 degrees of Wedgewood's pyrometer, at which temperature it is maintained until the deoxidisation of the compound ore of titanium and iron has been effected, which will be in the course of from 72 to 96 hours, according to the size of the retort or cementing chamber. The exact time, however, must be ascertained by experiment for any particular furnace. The deoxidised compound ore of titanium and iron thus obtained is the compound he employs for his process. The furnace he prefers to employ for deoxidising the iserine or other compound ore of titanium and iron is an ordinary steel-converting furnace, furnished with converting or cementing pots or chambers in the usual manner, and constructed of the most refractory fire-stone or fire-bricks, so as to enable the said furnace to withstand the intense heat which he applies in order to deoxidise the compound ores of titanium and iron. The melting-pots or crucibles which he prefers to use and the furnaces he employs for melting the alloy are those commonly used by manufacturers of cast-steel, and the manner of conducting the melting operation is similar to that adopted by melters of cast-steel.

Improvements in the Treatment of Iron.—In a recent Journal the improved processes for case-hardening and softening iron, invented by Mr. Cazanave, of Paris, was briefly referred to, and as the invention has attracted some attention we purpose to enter more fully into the details of the processes. The objects of the invention are—to convert wrought-iron into steel; to steelify cast-iron, whether moulded or otherwise; to case-harden, to any depth, either cast or wrought-iron; to soften brittle iron and make it malleable; and (by a combination of these processess) to fabricate articles which require at the same time great strength, hardness, and malleability. In the conversion of wrought-iron a mixture is formed of equal parts of any animal and vegetable matters, either solid, liquid, or gaseous. This mixture is enclosed in a gas retort, in the proportion of 8 to 20 per cent. the weight of the iron, and according to the quality of the iron, which is placed in another vessel or chamber also closed, in immediate communication with the gas retort, and, at the same time, with a gasometer, in order to cause an equal and regular pressure of the gas contained in the apparatus. The iron chamber is brought to cherry redness, and the gas retort to a somewhat lower temperature; the gas produced penetrates the pores of the metal, and cementation takes place with a rapidity hitherto unknown, the steel produced being of a superior quality. In the treatment of cast-iron he forms a compound of 10 per cent. of the cementation mixture above described, and 90 per cent. of calcareous matter, such as common lime, lime obtained from bones, &c. The cast-iron is placed in layers, with the compound between, in a closed crucible, and in a few hours, according to the thickness, the cast-iron, whether moulded or not, is converted into fine hard steel, without the least alteration in form or otherwise. The mode of applying the process to case-hardening or partial cementation needs no explanation. For softening brittle iron the calcareous matters already referred to, or iron ore, is used. By these means, in a very few hours, the iron is made so pliable and malleable that it may be bent and straightened again cold without the least cracking, and is easily filed. Inferior iron may thus be softened and worked, and afterwards hardened for use. The ingredients used to produce the cementation are refuse matters merely dried; they are employed alone without other mixture, and are placed in contact with the iron to be converted into steel in the crucibles which are heated. The hydrogen evolved is allowed to escape, and may be employed in the fire-place for heating purposes, or as an illuminator; when the evolution of this gas ceases, the escape is stopped, and the cyanhydrate which is then produced effects the cementation very rapidly, and gives a remarkably fine grain to any description of iron. The steel thus produced when melted may be greatly improved by adding a little resin in the melting-pot.

Application of Peat to the Manufacture of Iron and Steel.—Mr. J. G. Willans, of Belfast, proposes to cast pig-iron in beds formed of crushed iron ore instead of ordinary sand, the result being that there is less loss on remelting. He also proposes to mix bog stuff or peat, as dug from the bog, with iron granules; the mixture being formed into bricks, air-dried, calcined, and melted in crucibles to obtain cast-steel. Small scrap iron may be substituted for granules of other iron or steel if required; and granulated coking coal may be treated with granulated pig or cast-iron, to obtain a ferruginous coke. Lastly, he proposes to remove the carbon from molten iron by blowing through it a current of carbonic acid gas, obtained from the combustion of charcoal.

Recent Application of Compressed Air.—We have received a communication of a very ingenious and interesting method of using compressed air as a motive-power. On the roof of a manufactory at Gennevilliers, near to Paris, is erected a windmill, which works a suction and forcing pump, for the purpose of compressing the atmosphere into strong receptacles made of iron plates, hooped round, until the air is condensed some eight or ten atmospheres. When one receptacle is full it is taken away and replaced by another, which is filled as before. Thanks, therefore, to the wind, which costs nothing, a considerable motive-power is collected in some 20 or 30 receptacles. This force is afterwards used as may be required for putting into movement the different machines used for polishing, planing, and turning a whole series of different articles, generally known as "Articles de Paris."

New Steam Regenerating Apparatus.—The circumstance of the exhaust steam retaining heat after it has passed from the cylinder naturally causes attention to be directed to the recovery of the heat which would otherwise be lost. With this object in view, Mr. J. F. Datichy, of Cannon-row, Westminster, has invented an apparatus to restore the waste steam after it has been once used in the cylinder of the steam-engine to its normal pressure by regeneration, such exhaust steam being from time to time reconducted to the generator to be again employed. The inventor anticipates that the apparatus may work for ten or more years without requiring repair, and that the saving of fuel will amount to 50 per cent. in high-pressure, and 32 per cent. in low-pressure engines. There is no incrustation of the boiler, and the consumption of water is reduced from 32 gallons to 1 quart per horse-power per day. It is declared that all danger is removed, as the steam never requires a maximum pressure in order to obtain the highest power, and that the working of the engine is perfectly regular—an advantage which will be appreciated by all manufacturers. The improved apparatus can be applied to all existing engines without even stopping them; and it is simple, occupies but little space, and is never out of order.

COAL IN THE SILURIAN OF SOUTH WALES—No. III.

In our anxiety to avoid details which cannot be understood without considerable scientific knowledge, we fear the course of reasoning we adopted last week was abrupt, and not sufficiently clear to the practical reader. We endeavoured to prove that the great coal fields of the world are in the carboniferous formation, and that where fuel is worked in more recent strata it is generally as lignite, or carbonised wood. We also showed that in the rocks lying below the true coal measures anthracite, carbonised shale, and bitumen are found; the two former owing their origin in most cases to sea-weed and graptolites, and the latter to an eruptive agency, the conditions of which are unknown. We argued as well that as coal is produced from vegetable matter, it cannot be found in the lower palæozoic rocks, because in those early periods there was no flora. In all mining speculations these facts, with their legitimate conclusions, should be accepted without controversy. But, further, the whole of this district has been minutely examined by the intelligent staff of the Geological Survey, who have failed to discover any indications of coal, as may be seen in their large maps and sections, and in the able Memoirs which accompany them. We can ourselves speak with some degree of authority on the subject from personal observation, and we not hesitate to assert that it would be little short of madness to search for coal of economical value in the Silurian rocks of South Wales.

What, then, are the indications which lead the purely practical miner, who either does not trouble himself about science, or who has learnt to despise it, to conjecture the presence of coal in these old rocks? In the particular instance which has induced us to notice this subject, it is said to consist of "black slag and clay," which we presume to mean the carbonaceous shale which crops near Penffrwd. In fact, in the numerous places where trial-pits have been sunk this peculiar shale, impregnated with a large percentage of colouring matter, is obviously the cause of search. Now, taking as our guide the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey" and the valuable works of Sir Roderick Murchison, the character of this black shale and its position in the Silurian system will at once be apparent. In the Sections of the Survey, the Upper Llandilo series is represented as "black shale" (No. 10), varying a little in some localities, as at Builth and upon the Sawdde, near Llangadock, where its colour is not so decided; but on comparing the various sections it is evident that this stratum extends 140 miles in an eastern and western direction; the black shales of the Malvern Hills being on the same geological parallel with the shales beneath the Caradoc sandstone (No. 10) at Usk, the dark and black shales (No. 10) at Builth, the argillaceous shales (No. 10) near Llangadock, and with similar beds at Llandilo, and their continuation westward to Marloes Bay. Both De la Beche and Phillips are of opinion that the black shale of the Malvern Hills, in its fine lamination, its colour, and its uniformity of character, is the same as the black shale which lies beneath the Llandilo limestone at Robeston-Wathen, and appear in many parts of the Vale of Towy. Indeed, there can be no doubt that this is the stratum which has tempted so many credulous men to an expensive and unsuccessful search for coal, which was supposed to lie beneath. Those who are acquainted with the country, and know where trials have been made, will perceive on the geological map near these places the words "black slates;" we could put our finger upon several; and, reverting to the proposed operations at Penffrwd, near Fishguard, we see, contorted and crumpled as the strata are in that locality, these black shales are exposed. At St. David's the Longmynd or bottom rocks appear, followed, says Sir Roderick Murchison, by black schists, flags, and slates, representing the Llandilo series (the No. 10 of the sections). There is some difficulty in tracing the exact sequence of the rocks in Northern Pembrokeshire, owing to the protrusion of igneous rocks, which have disturbed and altered the character of the strata; but from sections which have been carefully prepared we have no doubt these black schists are of the same series as those in the south, to which we have referred, stretching from Malvern to Marloes Bay. It may not be improper to observe here that the once level Silurian strata in Wales were forced into undulations by some unknown agency, and subsequently broken and contorted by eruptive rocks, which have in many places hardened and even crystallised the strata in contact with them. In the neighbourhood of Fishguard these disruptions are exhibited upon a large scale; the beds are there tilted almost into a vertical position, and twisted into countless forms. Assuming that the upper portions of these undulating rocks have been denuded, it is not difficult to trace a connection between the outcrops, as they now appear, by completing the curves upon well-made sections. In this manner we arrive at the conclusion that the black shales in which pits have been sunk for coal in the more southern districts are the same as those that crop at Penffrwd, and present a strong bait to some half-dozen enterprising gentlemen at Fishguard, whom we earnestly advise not to throw their capital away in the pursuit of what does not exist.

These shales derive their rich black hue from carbon and the protoxide of iron. We have seen specimens of a very fine description, and have detected in them a very large percentage of both. Dr. Playfair ascertained by analysis that an average specimen from near Haverfordwest contained 5 per cent. of carbon. The shales which have the largest quantity of carbon are not unlike the carbonaceous shales of the coal measures; and it is this resemblance which has deceived many good practical miners, and which, no doubt, has led to the opinion so confidently expressed by the Glamorganshire assayer. In referring to these Llandilo shales, De la Beche says black mud was a common sediment of the time when they were formed; the dark colour being chiefly due to the carbon, which we might infer was derived from vegetable matter. Of what kind this vegetable substance was there is no evidence; and though we might be disposed to think that marine plants furnished a large part of it, when we regard the quantity of fine sediment of the time and its extent, we should look to land, its disintegration, and its removal by rivers and such running waters to the sea, as among the chief sources of this deposit.

But, however interesting to consider the conditions under which these shales were deposited, it would tend to speculations far removed from the practical object we have endeavoured to keep in view. Still we must remark, in conclusion, that the suggestion that a trough of coal might be discovered somewhere in the northern part of Pembrokeshire is most improbable; at any rate, it is not supported by a single argument which should have any weight in commercial transactions; all that can be urged in its favour is purely conjectural. It is said the coal measures extend to the north of St. Bride's Bay, where they are 2000 feet thick; and as it cannot be assumed that so great a mass could have died so suddenly away in any given direction, it is presumed that they originally extended further both to the north and east than the parallel of Trefgarn. This is the opinion of Ramsay, to which no objection is taken; but the advocates of an undiscovered coal trough assert that as the coal measures (of which there is no proof whatever) at one time covered the Silurian rocks at Fishguard, it is probable, or rather not improbable, that a coal trough may yet be discovered in the north of Pembrokeshire. We shall not refute this conclusion, because even if the point were admitted it would not justify a search for coal in that district. It should not, however, be forgotten that the rocks lying upon the Silurian beds thin out from the north, and the more recent strata overlap, so that at St. Bride's Bay the coal is found not upon the millstone grit, or the mountain limestone, or the old red, but upon lower Silurian rocks. We would also state that after a painstaking survey, by most competent men eminent in practical science, not the slightest traces of coal have been found; and that the disturbing forces, which gave a peculiar form to the deposits upon the Silurian, are opposed to the conjecture.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

May 9.—The Coal Trade here continues good, a large and steady trade being done at all the principal collieries. On the Wear the trade is particularly good, and the output of coals large. The men are well employed, and a good feeling prevails generally between them and their employers: this is a satisfactory state of things, which arises naturally from abundance of employment and good wages—in many cases, indeed, the men are earning large wages. The export of coals from the port of Sunderland during April was the largest ever known, 321 ships having cleared for foreign ports, with 112,166 tons coal; and 725 ships have sailed coastwise with coals, making a total of 1046 ships employed in the coal trade during the month, or an average of 35 ships each day during the month.

The prices received for pig and manufactured Iron continue low, but a better feeling appears to pervade the market; with the present aspect of affairs in America and on the Continent, however, it is difficult to believe that any important improvement can take place.

The preamble of the Tyne Improvement Bill has been declared to be proved; the Low Lights Docks will, therefore, be proceeded with, and also the river generally improved, so that ships of the largest class will be loaded in these new docks, and also in the Northumberland Docks. This will be an immense improvement to the River Tyne. The fate of another bill of the greatest importance to the district, especially the mining and manufacturing interest, has been, we regret to say, different. The Tyne Coal Drainage Bill has been withdrawn, for what particular reason has not transpired; no doubt, the death of Mr. T. J. Taylor was very unfortunate, as he was the author of the bill, and its principal supporter. It is hoped that it will be brought forward at a future, perhaps early day, and that it will be fully carried out. The Blyth and Tyne proposed new branches and extensions have been sanctioned by Parliament; the completion of these works will still further improve this already productive little line, and greatly increase the facility both for passenger and coal traffic in Northumberland, and will also ultimately connect with Newcastle and Shields the large but undeveloped iron and coal fields of North Tyne, and the manufacturing districts of Hawick and Galashiels. The progress of other bills connected with the district is anxiously watched. The most important of these are the North-Eastern and Newcastle and Carlisle amalgamated Bills, and the Derwent Valley rival schemes.

At the Wylam Colliery, on the Tyne, the workmen lately holed into some old workings containing water, and a large quantity escaped at first, at the rate of 100 gallons per minute; but this did not interfere with the working of the colliery or cause any serious inconvenience, and the water has since been reduced to a trifling amount. At the Felling Colliery, the water which lately run into the workings by the bursting of the tubbing has been partly drained off, and the working of coal is about to be resumed.

On Thursday last a piece of plate, consisting of a very pretty *epergne*, was presented to Mr. S. C. Crone by the members of the Killingworth Mechanics' Institute, as an acknowledgement of his services as president of the society. The members also at the same time presented Mrs. Crone with a chaste and beautiful cake-basket. This institute is connected with the Killingworth Colliery, and is one of the most prosperous societies of the kind in connection with collieries. Mr. Crone in a most expressive and feeling manner thanked them for the unexpected and generous mark of approbation with which they presented him.

Another accident has occurred at the Cowpen Colliery, in the north pit broken or pillar workings. As the putter was coming out of the jud (working place where the coal is being removed) he observed some stone had fallen at the curve leading from the place into the headway, and informed the deputy (Henry Rutherford) of the circumstance. He went to remove the stone, and put some timber up if required, and while examining the state of the roof a large mass of stone fell upon him, fearfully brusing his face, head, and body, and breaking his arm in two places between the elbow and wrist. Assistance was speedily procured, and men removed the stone, and extricated him from his awful position. Accidents of various kinds are of very frequent occurrence at this place.

On Wednesday, April 24, the *Defence* iron-clad frigate was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Palmer, at Jarrow; great interest was taken in the event on the Tyne. Her extreme length is 292 feet; breadth from the beams, 54 feet; the extreme depth, 38 ft. 2 in. In burthen she is 3669 tons register, and has been pierced for 28 guns.

The engines, which possess 600-horse power, have been manufactured by Messrs. John Penn and Son, of Greenwich, after the manner of the *Great Eastern*. She is double-bottomed, and is iron-plated to the extent of 170 ft. in length, and 2 ft. below the water line. The armour plates with which the vessel is cased are of various lengths, from 13 ft. to 17 ft., by 3 ft. 3 in. and 4½ in. thick, and weigh from 4 to 5 tons each. The vessel is in most respects similar to the *Warrior*, lately built in the Thames. She will draw 21 ft. when completed with all her fittings. The ground is now being cleared for the erection of two or more similar vessels at those now celebrated works.

A meeting of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers was held on Thursday last, when Mr. Hurst, of Backworth, occupied the chair. The business was mostly of a routine character, such as the election of members, &c. It was announced that the next meeting, to be held in June, would be a special meeting for the election of officers. A short paper was read by Mr. J. J. Atkinson, Government Inspector, explanatory of his views as to the capabilities of the Cement Tubbing lately proposed by Mr. Watson and Mr. Johnson. According to his view, this substance is totally inapplicable for the purpose, as it is not capable of bearing any serious pressure. Those blocks, 11 in. in the bed, would be crushed to atoms by a very moderate pressure; and, to withstand a pressure of 50 fathoms vertically, the cement would require to be made an enormous thickness; that is, if the views of Mr. Atkinson are correct, and they are backed by copious mathematical calculations. The subject will, doubtless, be further discussed at future meetings.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

May 9.—The serious effect which the breaking out of civil war in America must have upon the Iron Trade, as well as upon the trades of the country generally, is now beginning to be acknowledged. A few small orders continue to arrive from the States, but the utter uncertainty which prevails makes their execution almost questionable, and must not only prevent that improvement which was hoped for in the demand for iron for America, but must also detrimentally affect every branch of our trade, and thus check the home demand for iron. Trade is decidedly worse, and the hopeful feelings which were manifested in the early part of the quarter are yielding to the unfavourable news from the other side of the Atlantic. In North Staffordshire trade is quite as bad as here.

In the Hardware Trades decided slackness prevails. The United States demand has almost ceased. Orders previously sent have been in some cases countermanded, whilst in others the merchants in receipt of them decline to ship the goods with the present uncertainty of reaching the ports in safety. Orders of tolerable amount continue to come from South America, and the accounts from La Plata are encouraging. Manufacturers generally complain of shortness of orders, and almost every department of trade is dull.

At the meeting of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, held at Birmingham, on Thursday last (Mr. A. B. Cochrane, of the celebrated Woodside Foundry, near Dudley, in the chair), a paper was read by the President "On a New Mode of Coking in Ovens, applied to the Staffordshire Slack;" the particulars of this and the other papers read at the meeting appear in another column.

The result of the enquiry into the melancholy accident at a colliery at Deepfields, by which two men lost their lives through a fall of the roof, is that the doggy has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter, on the verdict of the coroner's jury. The evidence was to the effect that there was plenty of timber on the surface, but scarcely any at the bottom or near the shaft where the accident occurred, and that the necessity of supports for the roof had been pointed out to the doggy, Richard Lane. Mr. Baker, the Government Inspector, was decidedly of opinion that the place ought to have been propped. It is strange that accidents from falls of roof excite so little attention, whilst in this district, at least, they are by far the most prolific source of fatal accidents. They are also accidents which appear capable of diminution by increased precaution, though in a district in which the measures are so greatly dislocated as in South Staffordshire the frequent occurrence of such accidents is probably unavoidable.

A pleasing entertainment was given at Darlaston, on Monday last, to the miners and others employed by Mr. Mills, of that place, who is the lessee of extensive measures of ironstone under part of the Bescot estate of Mr. Crowther. Great difficulties were encountered in reaching the measures from a bed of quicksand, of about 30 yards in thickness, having to be passed through. One shaft had to be abandoned after the bed had been all but passed through. Persevering and well-directed efforts for two years, however, have sufficed to surmount the difficulties, and the owner of the property expressed his sense of the energy of his lessee by giving an excellent dinner to the men.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

May 9.—The position and prospects of the Iron Trade are dull and discouraging, and there is little hope of any immediate improvement. The trade with America is almost wholly suspended, and the remittances which have been long over due have not yet arrived. The orders from the Continent generally are of a more satisfactory nature, and there is an improved demand for plates for shipbuilding, and rails for home and continental consumption, and the number of lines for which parliamentary sanction has been already obtained is such as to leave no doubt but that the enquiry for railway iron will be increased as the season advances. The iron trade is dull, but hopes are entertained of a better trade, especially if a speedy termination should be made to the American difficulties, and the opinion prevails in these counties that the duration of the present civil war will be shorter than is generally anticipated. The Steel Trade and the cutlery business is most seriously affected by the position of affairs in America, but merchants do not appear to be surprised at the results, as they had somewhat prepared for them.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Eyam Mining Company was held at the Black Swan Inn, Sheffield, on Wednesday. Mr. T. J. Parker was in the chair, and he explained generally the position of the company. The report of the managing committee was, in its most essential features, highly satisfactory. It showed that, notwithstanding the wetness of the seasons, the ore sold during the year realised the sum of 6807*l.* 4s. 2d., being an excess over the previous year's receipts of 5081*l.* 9s. 4d. The balance in the bank to the company's credit was also favourable, being 2175*l.* 14s. 10d., against 1617*l.* 3s. 11d. last year, an increase of 520*l.*, besides paying dividends amounting to 1400*l.* The matter in dispute between this company and the Water Grove Company had by award been decided in favour of the Eyam Company. The report referred to certain difficulties which had to be encountered in the practical underground operations of the company—difficulties which naturally present themselves in mining operations, from the breaking in of water, or inequalities of the ore. The actual result of the operations for the year is, according to the captain's report, as follows:—

	Load.	Dish.	Tons.	cwt.	qr.
Ore raised in Dusty pit	627	1	181	1	2
" Glebe shaft	1139	2	326	4	0
Dues to barmaster	128	4	31	3	3
Ores on hillock	200	0	60	0	0
	2094	7	605	8	5

This result is an advance upon last year's produce of 435 tons. The captain's report was ordered to be entered upon the minutes, and the report of the managing committee was agreed to. The Chairman then stated that the committee had declared a dividend of 10s. per share, payable on June 3. From a summary of the treasurer's financial statement, it appears that the company's transactions have been to the extent of 8773*l.* 8s. 9d., and amongst the principal disbursements are:—Paid for reckonings, 4420*l.* 16s. 8d.; Peter Wright for composition on ore, 265*l.* 5s. 10d.; two dividends of 700*l.* each; and the rector for tithe on ore, 51*l.* 16s. With respect to the election of the managing committee, a resolution was passed some time ago rendering it imperative that of the retiring committee (although eligible for re-election) the two having the lowest number of votes should retire. This rule, however, from the altered circumstances of the company, it was found desirable to alter, and yesterday it was rescinded, and the result of the scrutiny re-elected the old managing committee—Messrs. T. J. Parker, John Fordham, William Hobson, John Elliott, George Wilson, W. Marples, Thomas Waterhouse, and Charles Goodwin. Mr. Fordham was re-elected treasurer, and Messrs. J. B. Roberts and W. Greenwood auditors. The sum of 100*l.* was also voted for the expenses of the managing committee for the ensuing year. Thanks were then voted to the various officers of the company, and the directors and several of the shareholders afterwards partook of dinner, served up in Mr. Morris's well-known liberal and excellent manner. It was stated during the evening that the Eyam Company had a considerable quantity of ore on the mine, the value of which had not been estimated in the foregoing account. The meeting was very sanguine as to the future operations of the mine and its productive powers.

The Mill Dam Company of late have not been able to obtain a sufficient number of men to work the mine, owing to its being suspended for a time, and the men having been dispersed to other parts of the county for work. A great number of men are now employed on the new railway; they have now nearly got the full complement of men at work, which will enable them to push forward all the works. The south vein east is very rich, and producing a large quantity of ore. The north vein, going west, is also very good, and there is every prospect of the mine yielding large quantities of ore this summer, if the season should hold out dry and favourable for mining.

At the North Derbyshire Mine the sinking operations have so far progressed that they have bottomed the old men's workings, and although the vein in the shaft is evidently twitched, yet it promises well, and the shareholders will do well to consider carefully before they sell their shares at the present low prices. A few weeks will reveal with more certainty what the probable results are which are likely to be attained; all we know is, that there is a great hunt for shares, and if present appearances afford any criterion of future results, the shareholders are justified in waiting a little longer.

The Portaway Mining Company, an infantile project as compared with North Derbyshire, is making vigorous progress, comparatively speaking. The directors are anxious to get to the level, and from present indications it would appear that they cannot be long before they cut a vein.

Already the improved aspect of the lead mining district of Derbyshire is producing a highly speculative spirit, and as we have previously intimated, if the great and principal works of the county can be made to produce a balance on the right side of the ledger, there will be no lack of spirit, money, or enterprise to develope the mineral riches of the Peak.

South Wales.—Our Aberdare correspondent writes:—I have but little news for you this week in connection with the trade of this and surrounding neighbourhood. In the commercial world there appears to be a general lull. The coal trade is slow—slower than it has been this fortnight, but the iron-works in this locality are making their wonted progress. The workmen appear to have prepared their minds for the advent of a reduction, and nothing in the shape of a "strike" is anticipated. Advices from over the hills inform us that most of the masters in the Monmouthshire districts are extending their coal trade operations as far as possible. A considerable number of vessels have arrived at Swansea during the last week, and many have been chartered for Alicante, Cadiz, Barcelona, and Gibraltar. Vessels are most wanted for Constantinople, Galatz, Odessa, Alexandria, and for some other Mediterranean ports. Rates for Bordeaux slightly reduced; other French ports unaltered. Other quotations without material alteration, with, if anything, a downward tendency. Offers wanted for Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, &c. The following vessels are at Swansea:—Romulus, from Altone, with 122 tons of spelter, for Grenfell and Son.—During the week ending May 4, 72 vessels left Swansea with 14,702 tons of coal, patent fuel, coke, &c.—The following cargoes being above 300 tons:—Gratitude, for Havre, with 330 tons of steam coal; Knut Aberlijelm, for Gothenburg, with 341 tons of railway bars; Carraghume, for Sydney (Cape Brecon), with 314 tons of railway bars; Ibis, for Sodertelji, with 360 tons of railway bars; Susannah, for Havre, with 360 tons of steam coal; Czarina, for Hamburg, with 364 tons of Wayne's Merthyr steam coal; Urania, for St. Thomas, with 321 tons of steam coal; Sharp, for Montreal, with 450 tons of anthracite coal; Employ, for Dieppe, with 431 tons of steam coal; Ford Mill, for Halifax, N.S., with 305 tons of Aberdare steam coal; Lord Raglan, for Leghorn, with 590 tons of Warlich's patent fuel; Francais, for Cape de Verdes, with 320 tons of patent fuel; Constantina, for Sinope, with 485 tons of steam coal; Marietta, for Syra, with 397 tons of Duffryn steam coal.—*Swansea Herald.*

INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

The general meeting of members was held on May 2, at the Institution, Birmingham,—Mr. Alex. B. Cochrane, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Secretary (Mr. W. P. Marshall) read the minutes of the previous meeting, and several new members were elected.

The first paper was a "Description of a Self-acting Machine for Winding Reels," by Mr. William Weild, of Manchester.

The next paper was "On a new mode of Coking in Ovens, applied to the Staffordshire Slack," by Mr. Alexander B. Cochrane, of Dudley; whereby a good serviceable coke is now made from the fine slack of the Staffordshire thick coal, the whole of which has been hitherto thrown away as waste, having been incapable of conversion into coke by any plans previously tried, in consequence of wanting the necessary caking quality. For imparting this property, the slack coked at the writer's works at Woodside, near Dudley, is mixed either with bituminous slack from South Wales, or with a smaller portion of pitch; in either case the requisite binding property is obtained, and the coke is produced in lumps of large size and excellent quality, and is found of particular value in the blast-furnace. The ovens employed for coking the slack are the invention of Mr. Henry Eaton, of Bordeaux, and are arranged in the form of a circular block, round a high chimney in the centre, which causes the draught to be equal upon all the ovens, so that the coking proceeds in all alike with equal regularity. The ovens are charged in alternate order, whereby each newly-charged oven is between two that are in full heat, and is fired immediately by the heat received from them; the intermediate walls of the ovens being built only half a brick thick, which is found to be thickness enough for strength and durability, and facilitates the transmission of heat between the ovens. The burning off of the charge of Staffordshire slack is effected without requiring any admission of air; and thus the waste of material that takes place in ordinary ovens by burning a portion of the coke itself is saved, and a greater yield of coke is consequently obtained. Owing to the circular arrangement of the ovens, there is the least amount of external surface in proportion to their internal capacity; and, consequently, no heating flues are required under the bottom of the ovens or round their sides, which simplifies the construction, and reduces the repairs greatly. The space occupied by the ovens is much less than with a rectangular block of ovens of equal capacity, and thus more room is available for stacking the slack and coke. These ovens have now been at work for several months with complete success at the writer's works at Woodside, near Dudley, coking the fine Staffordshire slack with a mixture of rather more than an equal quantity of Welsh bituminous slack; and also with a mixture of about one-third as much pitch, without any Welsh slack. A block of ovens is also at work at the Tursdale Colliery, in Durham, coking the north country coals, with the same advantages in durability, economy, and regularity of working; and ovens of this construction have been erected at Briton Ferry, in South Wales. Specimens of coke made in the ovens were exhibited, illustrating the respective binding properties of the different mixtures of slack employed.

The last paper was "On an Engine, Boiler, and Surface Condenser, for very High-Pressure Steam with great Expansion," by Dr. Alexander W. Williamson, and Mr. Loftus Perkins, of London. The engine, boiler, and surface condenser, which are the invention of the writers, were mainly designed to show by actual working the practicability, safety, and economy of employing a much higher pressure of steam than is ordinarily used, and carrying expansion much further. The boiler is constructed of a number of horizontal tubes of small diameter, arranged in vertical tiers, with the water and steam inside, having great strength to resist internal pressure; the tubes in each tier are connected with those above and below by vertical pipes at each end screwed into the tubes, to allow of circulation; and any section of the boiler can be removed for repairs independently of all the rest. This tubular construction of boiler is not meant to be worked except in connection with a surface condenser, whereby the same water is constantly returned into the boiler, after having been used as steam in the engine; and pure distilled water is accordingly employed in the boiler, so as entirely to prevent any incrustation of deposit in the tubes, which would interfere with their evaporative power and durability. The surface condenser employed with the boiler consists of a set of vertical tubes, closed at the top, each having a smaller tube inside it; the condensing water is driven up the inner tube and passes down the annular space, and the steam is condensed on the outside of the tubes. Surface condensation is considered the best principle of condenser for general adoption, as it ensures the boiler being supplied always with pure water alone, and saves most of the power required to work the air-pump in an ordinary injection condenser, while a very good vacuum is shown to be maintained. The engine is arranged for expanding the steam in three cylinders successively, so as to carry the expansion down to a great extent; and the cylinders are enclosed in a superheating case, to supply the heat lost in expansion. The three cylinders are single-acting, and connected to the same crank shaft; the first and third, with the highest and lowest pressure of steam, make the down stroke, and the second, with the intermediate pressure, makes the up stroke. The engine has been working experimentally with the boiler and surface condenser for some months, with steam of 500 lbs. pressure, expanding 20 times; and the result has been a consumption of about 1⅓ lbs. of coal per indicated horse-power per hour. Indicator diagrams were exhibited, showing the successive expansion of the steam in the three cylinders; and also a model of the boiler.

The proceedings then terminated, the Chairman announcing that the next meeting would be the Annual Provincial Meeting of the Institution, to be held this year at Sheffield, on the 31st of July next, and the 1st and 2d of August.

Museum of Practical Geology—The Secondary or Mesozoic Epoch.—The lecture on Thursday evening by Mr. Warington Smyth, was on the above subject. After treating on the carboniferous period, and showing that vast quantities of materials had been removed in England during that period, judging from the anticlinal axis of the millstone-grit lying between the Lancashire and Derbyshire coal seams, he went on to consider the mesozoic (so called by geologists), as containing fossils intermediate between the types of the palæozoic and those of the present life. In examining these beds we appear to be verging on a new world. How this great change was effected we are certainly at a loss to understand, but we have every reason to infer it was induced by alterations of climate. The lecturer then considered the new red sandstone series, which have been arranged by continental geologists under the three heads—keuper-marl, muschelkalk, and bunter sandstein, hence the name triassic. The lowest portion of this series we find in England, and, so far as economical purposes are concerned, furnishes a good stone for building purposes; the walls of Chester are built from this description of stone. The muschelkalk is not represented in this country, but so fas as we know it must have been formed in a sea of moderate depth. The keuper is known in England as saliferous marls, from the salt contained therein. In the neighbourhood of Northwich, in Cheshire, extensive salt mines are at present worked. In contemporaneous beds in Germany impressions have been found of the tracts of the catrachian reptile, which was known to geologists as the labyrinthodon. It was until lately supposed reptilian life did not extend further back than this period, but recent discoveries have shown that the telerpedon existed as far back as the Devonian. Mammalian teeth have been found in the bone-breccia of Wurtemburg—the earliest of its kind yet detected in the crust of the earth. Passing upward we enter the oolite system, known on the Continent as the jurassic. In it we find dark grey limestone alternating with dark shale. Reference was here made to the enormous sauroid reptiles existent at this period, and this portion of the lecture was illustrated by diagrams taken from the restorations of Mr. Hawkins. The lecturer now gave an interesting account of the upper beds and the fossils contained therein, and then dwelt on the Wealden, giving great praise to the late Dr. Mantell, who, while suffering under great bodily affliction, perseveringly continued his observations in the cause of science.

The Shropshire Coal Field.—At the Geological Society, Mr. Marcus Scott, of London, read a paper "On the 'Symon Fault' in the Coalbrook Dale Coal Field." This communication was based on observations made during many years on a section through a part of the Shropshire coal field in nearly a straight line from north to south, commencing at the Greyhound Pit, near Oakengates Tunnel of the Shrewsbury and Birmingham Railway, and terminating at John Anstice and Co.'s Halesfield Pits, near Madely. Particular reference was made to the explanation of the nature of the Great East or Symon Fault. The author commenced making his observations on the Malinslee and Stirchlee Royalties in 1843; and in 1845 he came to the conclusion that what the miners termed in this locality the "Symon Fault"—that is, the successive dying out of certain coal-seams, ironstones, &c., at various depths underground—was due to an old denudation, which had produced an inclined surface at the expense of some of the beds before the upper measures were deposited. Having obtained, in course of time, correct sections of several pits situated in the N.—S. line above mentioned, the author, taking the "Little Flint" (the lowest workable coal) as a base-line, plotted the several shifted segments of the coal field in a vertical plan, and thus restored the original outline of the denuded area (one side of a valley) as seen in a transverse section. Six sinkings in the N.—S. line having indicated the successive disappearance of five workable coal beds in a distance of 2484 yards, a seventh pit, 2000 yards further south, was found to yield all the coals again, and the author thinks that between the 6th (the Grange) and the 7th (Halesfield) pit the coals reoccur successively on the opposite side of the old valley of denudation, and that they may here be sought for and worked advantageously. The line of the old valley of denudation apparently strikes the Great East fault, as laid down on the Geological Survey Map, at a considerable angle.

On Petroleum in Coal Mines.—At the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. Dickinson said that at one of the meetings held some time ago, when no reporters happened to be present, the secretaries, in doing their best to report in contracted writing, had got the words "Cornish mines" to read "coal mines," by which means he was made to state that he had seen mineral pitch oozing from the face of the coal in some of our coal pits. What he said was, that he had seen it oozing out from the face of a level in one of the Cornish mines. He continued: I have named this circumstance in order to ascertain if any gentleman present has seen petroleum ooze from the coal strata, as I have been in several hundreds of coal pits in all parts of this kingdom, and several abroad, and have not seen it.—Mr. E. W. Binney (the Chairman): I have had a good deal of experience in this way. Some 12 or 14 years ago I went into Derbyshire to look at a spring of petroleum. I have seen them also at Wellington and Colebrook Dale. At Wigan there was a celebrated burning well which yielded oil; and there are I believe some oil springs in other coal fields. I have myself seen more petroleum coming from coal than I ever heard of in the Cornish mines. In all parts of the world where petroleum is found it is generally assumed there are great masses of coal or bituminous shale in the immediate vicinity. It has been artificially obtained by distilling coal at a low temperature.—Mr. Dickinson: In Derbyshire was the petroleum to be seen running out from the coal?—The Chairman: Yes, and some of it from the roof.—Mr. Dickinson: The burning wells are generally caused by the fire-damp issuing from below, and which may be set on fire as it rises out of the water.—Mr. J. Taylor, jun.: There is some petroleum in the "Blue John Cavern," near Castletown, in Derbyshire; it is in the limestone.—Mr. Dickinson: Mineral fat, called "hatchetine," also is found in the inside of some of the balls of ironstone of the "spotted vein" at Dowlais, in Glamorganshire.—The Chairman: About Colebrook Dale and Wellington there are several springs. It came out in the neighbourhood of the coal or from the shales above.—Mr. Linesey, Mr. Blackburne and Mr. P. Higson said they had never seen petroleum springs in any of the coal pits in Lancashire.—The Chairman: You will see them mentioned, I think, in Bishop Watson's "Essays." There are not so many here as in some other coal fields.

On a Mineral Spring in Germany, which is Influenced by the Pressure of the Air.—At the Manchester Geological Society, Mr. Atkinson said that he had had a translation made of a small German work, by Dr. P. Cartellieri (which was presented a few months ago to the Society by Mr. James Hertz), which relates to the Francis Well, at Eger, a few miles west of Carlsbad. The mineral waters spring in a number of wells dug into the strata on the side of the valley as it slopes down to the stream, and the circumstance to be noticed respecting them is that the amount of overflow from these wells is influenced in a remarkable manner by the pressure of the air as indicated in the barometer. The greater the atmospheric pressure, the less is the quantity of water that overflows at the well; and the less that pressure is, the greater is the overflow of water. Wet or dry weather does not at all affect the amount of overflow in the well in question. Another remarkable circumstance is mentioned: The author describes the ground where these springs rise as presenting a gentle inclination. At a depth of 10 or 15 feet below the surface there is a bed of sand, out of which the water seems to issue into the wells that are dug in the strata above. It mounts rapidly at first, giving off a considerable quantity of carbonic acid gas; by degrees the rise becomes slower, till it reaches the surface of the ground, when the overflow is conducted away in small channels down the slope; and the remarkable circumstance now alluded to is that at whatever part of the sloping ground a well is made, the water will not rise above the surface of the ground, and any attempt by confinine it at the lower part of the slope to make it rise to the same level as at the higher part is defeated by the water breaking away into the surrounding strata, and depriving the well at that particular spot of its supply. It would appear that the water in these wells is affected by capillary attraction, or something of that kind, and not by hydrostatic pressure, as in ordinary springs. The Chairman (Mr. E. W. Binney) stated that near Heaton Norris there is some drift sand filled with water. Attempts have been made to draw it off to a level some 70 or 80 ft. lower, but it could not be coaxed down. It is attracted and held firmly by the sand, and will not drain off. He thought there could be no doubt that water is powerfully attracted by sand and other earthy materials, and that the height to which it will rise will sometimes depend upon the nature of the superficial strata.

Is Clay a Mineral?—All minerals are reserved by landowners in the sale of their lands to railway companies. Where land is bought by a company which requires to be levelled to a considerable depth, to whom does the clay dug out belong—to the company or the landowner? If to the landowner, the company cannot, after their line is formed, make any alteration in it. For if the clay belongs to the landowner by virtue of his reservation, they have only the privilege of placing or using their line on the clay of the landowner; and if they require any alteration, they must ask permission of the landowner, or, in other words, make a new bargain with him.—F. Mewburn: *Darlington.*—[To this enquiry, "Notes and Queries" appends the following answer:—The term clay is applied to hydrous-silicates of alumina, derived, for the most part, from the decomposition of felspathic rock, and which are generally rendered impure by the admixture of other substances; such as lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, &c. Other colouring oxides are occasionally present in small quantities in natural clays. Strictly speaking, therefore, clay is *not* a mineral.]

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

On Thursday the twenty-eighth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the head office, Bishopsgate-street, when, upon the proposition of the Right Hon. Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., seconded by Mr. Henry Paull, M.P.,

Mr. Laurie occupied the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read,

The Chairman said he did not think he should have any difficulty in obtaining the proprietors' approval of the report which he was about to read. Never was the National Provincial Bank of England in a greater state of prosperity than at the present time, nor never did it enjoy—and he thought he could say, without boast, never did it deserve—a greater amount of confidence and support on the part of its customers and the public at large. (Hear, hear.) It would be in the remembrance of proprietors, for it was a fact far too agreeable to be erased from their recollection, that at their last annual meeting the board were able, out of the undivided profits, to add 20 per cent. upon the paid-up capital. Since then the affairs of the bank had been progressing most satisfactorily and successfully, and upon the present occasion the board were able to come to the proprietors with profits amounting upon the whole of the paid-up capital to 20 per cent., out of which they would be enabled to pay the usual amount of dividend of 8 per cent., and also a bonus of 10 per cent. (Hear, hear.) He was sure such a position could not but be satisfactory to all who were in any way connected with that bank. As to the future, it did not become him to be a prophet; their income must, of course, depend upon many circumstances—upon foreign and domestic politics, and also upon the seasons of the year; but he could confidently express his belief, and also that of his colleagues, that the National Provincial Bank of England was as firmly established as England itself, of which it was a permanent and beneficial institution. Althoug[illegible] might appear, taking one year, that their affairs were stationary, yet it would be found, taking many years together, that their affairs were going on steadily, and substantially progressing. It would be recollected that at their last annual meeting one of the proprietors, after passing a well-merited eulogium upon his honourable friend at his right—Mr. Robertson, their general manager—expressed a wish that some substantial mark of their appreciation of his valuable services might be conferred upon him. That opinion was received with general approbation on the part of the proprietors, when a pledge was given from the chair that the subject should have the due consideration of the board. He felt assured that he need not enlarge for one moment upon the valuable services of their general manager, who had been connected with the bank for 27 years. Mr. Robertson came to them, not then unknown in the banking world of Scotland—that classical land, if he might so call it, of joint-stock banking: 27 years was no small period in the life of a man—indeed, it included, he believed, with the exception of a few months, the whole term of the existence of this institution. The National Provincial Bank of England was not then, as it is now, a great institution, covering the whole kingdom with its branches; and, therefore, Mr. Robertson had much important work to perform. In the first place, he had to organise an efficient staff of officials; and what was a still more difficult task, he had to get rid of a defective system which [illegible] been highly detrimental to their interests, and which, indeed, might have become [illegible] to the existence of the institution. It might be said of their general ma[illegible]ference to this institution what had been once said of a great architect, whose epitaph was placed in a splendid edifice he had himself erected—"If you want a monument for his fame, look around you.' (Hear, hear.) The existence, the position, and the prosperity of the National Provincial Bank of England was the greatest possible proof which could be desired of the great merits and achievements of their general manager. (Hear, hear.) The recommendation which the board were prepared to submit with reference to the acknowledgement which they asked proprietors to bestow upon Mr. Robertson was, he knew, totally inadequate to the value of the services rendered; but he was sure Mr. Robertson would value that testimony, not so much for its amount, but as conveying the approbation of those whose good opinion he so much valued. (Hear, hear.) This institution was much indebted to Mr. Robertson for the organisation of the general staff, which was a body of gentlemen of whom they might well be proud; for industry, for zeal, and for honesty they stood unexceptionable. Sometimes looking over their correspondence he had been quite struck, not only with the neatness and precision with which they expressed their opinions, but even with the elegance with which their sentences were formed. The best possible spirit reigned amongst them, and all their affairs were conducted with the greatest possible harmony, the only contention, he believed, being to see who could best discharge his duty, and best promote the interest of the institution. (Hear, hear.) Considering the great success of the present year, the board had presented them with a bonus of 10 per cent. upon their incomes. Since last year they had had to mourn the death of one of their colleagues—Major Moore. He brought to bear upon the board a long knowledge of mankind, and considerable shrewdness in business, and there was but one feeling with the board, of regret at his loss. With regard to the vacancy thus occasioned, a candidate had presented himself in the person of Mr. George Hanbury, who was a gentleman of well-known commercial family. He then read the following report:—

In the discharge of their annual duty, the directors have now the pleasure to present their twenty-eighth report to the proprietors, embodying the results of the operations of the company for the year 1860.

Since last meeting, the directors, in consequence of the failure of the private bank of Messrs. Ledgard and Co., of Poole and Ringwood, have opened a branch at the latter place, under the management of Mr. Chapple, who conducted Messrs. Ledgard's business at Ringwood for a long period previous to their stoppage. The directors are happy to state that the branch thus opened at Ringwood has met with the general support of the customers of Messrs. Ledgard's bank. The event just referred to has led also to a considerable accession of business at the company's branch at Poole.

During the past year a succession of circumstances of a political and financial character caused considerable fluctuations in the money market. In January the rate of interest was 2½ per cent., but owing to a renewal of the export of silver to the East, and some internal monetary disturbance, the rate gradually advanced, until in April it reached 5 per cent. A reaction, however, shortly afterwards occurred, and in May the rate stood at 4 per cent, at which point it remained until September, when a foreign demand for gold, and the certainty of a deficient harvest, once more enhanced the value of money. In November the rate stood at 6 per cent., but a reduction to 5 per cent. again took place before the close of the year.

Notwithstanding the checks given to commerce by the uncertainty as to the future course of the money market, the war in the South of Italy and in China, and the social disruption in America, the year 1860, although not without reverses in some branches of trade, may be characterised as one of considerable commercial prosperity. Owing to the activity in trade, and the comparatively high rates of interest just adverted to, the directors are happy to state that the business of the company for the past year was both large and profitable, of which the statement of accounts that they have now the pleasure to submit to the meeting will, they hope, be considered as affording gratifying evidence.

1860. Jan. 1.	Rest or undivided profits at Dec. 31, 1859, as exhibited at annual meeting in May, 1860		£265,015 3 7
	Less bonus declared and paid in cash in 1860, out of this amount	£ 42,000 0 0	
	Ditto added to share capital	120,000 0 0=	162,000 0 0
	Reserve fund set apart in Government securities		£103,015 3 7
Dec. 31.	Nett profits of 1860, after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and paying a bonus of 10 per cent. to officers		141,800 0 0
	Making		£244,815 3 7
	Deduct dividend on company's stock for June, 1860	£ 24,000 0 0	
	Ditto Dec., 1860, paid Jan., 1861	28,800 0 0=	52,800 0 0
	Leaving		£192,015 3 7

Out of the profits of last year the directors propose to declare, in addition to the half-yearly dividend paid to the proprietors above stated, a bonus of 10 per cent., making the division of profit in 1860 in all 18 per cent. upon the whole of the paid-up capital of the company, free of income tax.

After deduction of the bonus and the two half-yearly dividends, there will remain the sum of 17,000*l.* to be added to the reserve fund, which will then stand at 120,015*l.* 3s. 7d.

With a view to a more equal distribution of the profits of the bank half-yearly, it is the intention of the directors to pay a bonus in future in January, along with the half-yearly dividend, when the state of the bank's affairs justifies them in doing so.

Appreciating the zeal and diligence of the officers of the company, the directors have awarded them a bonus of 10 per cent. upon their salaries for last year. And in accordance with the wishes expressed at the last annual general meeting of the proprietors, and in consideration of the very prosperous condition of the company's affairs, the directors have, by a unanimous resolution, presented Mr. Daniel Robertson, the general manager, with the sum of 2500*l.*, as a special acknowledgment of his long and valuable services.

The Hon. E. T. YORKE, M.P., moved the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

Sir SIBBALD SCOTT, Bart., proposed the re-election of the retiring directors, which was seconded by Mr. B. WADE, and also carried *nem. con.*

Mr. R. BELL returned thanks for himself and re-elected colleagues.

Mr. W. J. MAXWELL moved that Mr. George Hanbury be appointed to the vacancy created by the death of Major Moore.

This was seconded by Mr. C. HEATON ELLIS, and carried.

Mr. HANBURY briefly, but appropriately, returned thanks.

Thanks were voted to the Chairman and his colleagues, for the zeal and ability with which they had conducted the affairs of the bank, which the CHAIRMAN acknowledged, observing that much of the prosperity of the institution was due to the shareholders, who had shown on all occasions confidence, patience, and discretion.

Mr. BELL moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Robertson, the manager, and the other officers of the establishment, which having been seconded and carried,

Mr. ROBERTSON, in acknowledging the compliment, said there was no more pleasing duty connected with his position than that which he had once more the honour to perform—to acknowledge the approval of the services of the officers of the institution. He performed that duty with the greatest satisfaction, because he believed it would be difficult to find a body of officials more sincerely devoted to the interest of their employers than the staff of the National Provincial Bank of England. Constituted as that bank was, he need not tell them that its prosperity, in a great degree, must depend upon the efficiency of the officers, and he trusted he might be allowed to point to the high credit which the bank enjoyed, and the large results placed before proprietors, as conclusive evidence that the executive had done its duty, and successfully carried out the policy of the board of directors. He sincerely thanked the proprietors for the very substantial compliment they had presented him, and which was enhanced by the kind and flattering terms in which the Chairman had been pleased to refer to him. The gift he most gratefully accepted as an acknowledgment of the labours and anxieties he had undergone in the service of the institution; and he assured them that he would continue, as he had hitherto done, to do his best to prove himself worthy of the liberality of the directors and proprietors.—The proceedings then terminated.

FOREIGN MINES.

VICTOR EMANUEL.—Miggiandone, May 7: We are pleased to hear that the cargo of ore sent to Liverpool has been sold according to what we estimated it—lot No 1, at 10*l.* 17*s.*; and lot No. 2, at 7*l.* 5*s.* per ton. We have shipped another lot of No. 1 and No. 2 ores from Genoa for Liverpool, for which we send herewith the bill of lading. We have still a large quantity of ore in store at Genoa, which will be forwarded as soon as possible. The castings for the trip-hammer are at the mine, and will be put up during this month. The aqueduct for the large wheel is nearly finished. We are happy to inform you that we have finally cut last week, in the end of Thompson's level, the shoot of ore which went down from Clinton's level; from all appearances it is the same shoot of ore; it has improved since we cut it, and Capt. Roberts reports of it to-day as follows:—"In the end of Thompson's level the lode is 5 feet wide, and worth for copper 3 tons per fathom; this end has without doubt reached a run of orey ground that will do very well, and leave a large profit." All other points in the mine without change.

PONTGIBAUD.—W. H. Rickard, May 3: Roure: The sinking of St. James's shaft goes on tolerably well. Anna's shaft, sinking below the 40, is hard. We have about 3 metres to sink to be deep enough for a 60 fm. level, set at 325 francs per metre.—Levels: The 60, north of Rickard's shaft, is being driven by the side of the lode at this time. The same level south produces a little saving work. The 20, south of Agnes' shaft, on Agnes' lode, is improved, yielding 1¼ ton of ore per fm. The adit south of the same shaft, on the same lode, is yielding ¾ ton of ore per fm. The stollen south is being driven rapidly towards James's shaft: it is not producing any ore to value.—Winzes: In the No. 1 winze, south of St. Peter's shaft, we have cut into the lode 4 ft., where it has a kindly appearance, and is producing good saving work. The No. 1 winze south of Agnes' shaft, in the bottom of the adit, is producing 1 ton of ore per fm. We have set 22 tribute pitches, at moderate tributes, and 13 stopes.—Rosier: We have set a cross-cut at the 88, at the Petit Pints, to hole to the old level, which we hope to effect in a day or two.—La Grange: The adit north and south of cross-cut, on the No. 2 lode, is without ore; the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of quartz and a little mundic and flookan. The stopes in the back of the adit are yielding moderately.—Mioche: The 60, north of Taylor's shaft, on No. 2 lode, is a little improved in appearance—lode large, and producing a little ore. The same level, south of the shaft, on No. 3 lode, is poor. The No. 1 rise, in the back of the 60, north of the shaft, on No. 3 lode, is producing ½ ton of ore per fm. The 40 cross-cut west has been driven 4 metres through branchy ground, saving work, of low quality. We think the main part of the No. 7 lode is yet ahead. The adit south of cross-cut, on the No. 7 lode, is improved, worth ½ ton of ore per fm. We have set a winze to sink in the bottom of this level, which we hope will be the means of opening some good ground.—Pranal: The 90 cross-cut west, to cut Amantine lode, is hard for driving. The cross-cut west, in the 8, south of St. Martin's, has not yet cut the lode. Our stopes in this mine, four in number, are yielding moderately. The tribute pitches are without alteration.—Barbecot: The 35 metre level, north of Leontine's shaft, is poor. Our surface operations are being carried on as fast as we can get hands, which have a little fallen off. The laveries are suffering for want of water. Our samplings for the past month amounted to 275½ tons, dry.

LINARES.—April 27: Pozo Ancho Mine, West of Engine-Shaft, South Lode: The 95 fathom level is worth ¾ ton per fathom; the 85, west of Seville winze, is worth ¾ ton per fathom. This end has just passed through a strong joint, leaving the lode very small at this point. The lode in the 61, east of Warne's engine-shaft, is looking kindlier than for some time past, and is yielding occasional stones of lead; the same level west is worth ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 51, west of Monte's winze, is more open than usual, and letting out plenty of water. The lode in the 41, west of Julian's winze, is very small, containing spots of lead, but not enough to value.—East of Engine-Shaft: The 95, east of engine-shaft, is worth ½ ton per fathom; the lode is large and kindly, and is spotted throughout with lead. The 85, east of Gabelan's winze, is worth 2 tons per fathom; the lode is of a very promising appearance, chiefly composed of calcareous spar and lead ore. The 75, east of Garibaldi winze, is worth 3 tons per fathom; this level is still opening splendid tribute ground; lode 3 feet wide. The 65, east of Taylor's cross-cut, remains suspended for the present. We fear there is not much chance of finding the lode in the cross-cut north in the 75 fathom level, as it is very far north even of the perpendicular of the lode in the 65.—North Lode: The lode in the 75, east of Taylor's shaft, has improved in appearance since last report. The 75, west of Ordonez winze, has declined in value since last report. The cross-cut south in the 75 having passed through the middle lode alluded to in our last is again in hard granite. The 65, east of Damaso's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode looks very kindly. The lode in the 65, west of San Jose shaft, is very wide, chiefly composed of gossan. The 65, east of Gil's winze, is worth 1 ton per fathom; this lode contains a large quantity of gossan intermixed with lead. The 55, west of cross-cut, on caunter lode, is worth ¾ ton per fathom. Having reached the boundary in the east we have put the men to drive west of the cross-cut.—Shafts and Winzes: We expect Crosby's shaft will reach the required depth for the 41 this month. Toberneta winze is worth ½ ton per fathom; we expect to hole this winze shortly; lode small, and the water very quick. Ramiro's winze will be holed during the present month. Davis's winze is worth 1½ ton per fathom; lode large, and of a very promising character. Serons' winze is worth 1 ton per fathom; lode large and leady throughout. Seguro's winze is worth 1 ton per fathom. Blas winze is worth 2 tons per fathom; this winze is holed to the 55 fathom level.—General Remarks: The stopes throughout the mines are for the most part looking much as usual. We estimate the raisings for May at 450 tons. After a good deal of heavy rain the weather is again fine, and the masonry, dressing, and surface work in general going on in a satisfactory manner.

FORTUNA.—April 27: Canada Incosa—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The lode in the 7th level, west of Gomez' winze, contains spots of lead. The 6th level, west of Clavel winze, is worth ¾ ton per fm.; the lode is slightly improved since last report. The ground in the 5th level, west of Fernandez' winze, is hard for driving, and the ventilation very imperfect. The 4th level, west of Tirado's winze, is worth 2 tons per fm.; the lode is large, and of a very promising appearance, opening splendid tribute ground. The 3d level, west of Judd's shaft, is worth 2 tons per fm.; the part of the lode left by former workers, and which we are now stripping down, is of first-rate quality; at present there are no indications of a termination of old workings.—East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 4th level, east of Lownde's shaft, is small and poor; the same level west is worth ½ ton per fm. The 3d level, east of Lluret's winze, is worth 1½ ton per fm., but is suspended for the present while we cross-cut south to hole Carro's shaft.—Shafts and Winzes: O'Shea's shaft is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode is looking very kindly. Rendon's winze is worth 3 tons per fm.; the lode is very strong, and of a most promising appearance. Canton's winze has not been worked since our last report, the water being so quick.—Los Salidos Mine: The 5th level, east of Antoni's winze, is worth 3 tons per fathom. In consequence of the increase of water, as stated below, there has been nothing done in these levels since last reported on. The branch in the 4th level, west of Nunez' winze, is very small, and the ground hard for driving. The 4th level, east of Cologan's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode continues very compact and regular. The 3d level, east of San Pablo's shaft, is worth ½ ton per fm.: the lode is split into several small branches; the same level, west of Eugenio's winze, is looking very kindly indeed, and is worth 1½ ton per fathom. The 2d level, east of San Miguel shaft, is worth ¾ ton per fm.; the lode much the same as when last reported on. The 1st level, east of San Miguel's shaft, yields very good stones of lead. The 2d level, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, is holed to extensive old workings, letting down more water than we had before in all the mine; after putting the engine to her utmost speed for ten days, we decided on throwing down a 6-in. drawing-lift by the side of the plunger-lift. She is now forking tolerably well, and we hope to see the bottom again in a few days.—Shafts and Winzes: Morris's engine-shaft is worth 3½ tons per fathom; the bottom has not been since last report: we hope the extra lift will enable us to resume sinking in a day or two. San Pablo's shaft is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is rather small at present. The ground in Buenos Amigos shaft is moderately easy for sinking. The lode in Fernandez' winze is small, and the ground hard for sinking. The lode in Salvador's winze is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode is very compact and promising. In Munos' winze no alteration worthy of notice since last report.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN.—H. Williams, F. Bennetts, jun., April 6: Morrison's adit advanced east of Grass shaft No. 2, 4 fms. 1 ft. 5 in., the ground being very much disturbed, and carrying a considerable quantity of quartz with a little chlorite, but no discovery of note has been made since last report. The necessity of pushing on an adit level in Sewell's lode north by a full complement of men has compelled our reducing the number in this our main adit for the present month, and we have, consequently, re-set this drivage to two men only for April, at $52 per fm., being the same price that was paid the previous month; we purpose, however, putting on a full complement of men in the adit after this month. The adit level north, on Sewell's lode, has advanced during the month 1 fm. 1 ft. 8 in.; the lode having very considerably improved, yielding excellent saving work, and, with a view to pushing on this end as expeditiously as possible, we have re-set for April to drive by six men, at $76 per fm., being an advance of $4 per fm. on the price paid for March; this end at present looks very promising. In the adit level south, on Sewell's lode, we had a couple of men for a few days at the end of the month widening it to the west, so as to satisfy ourselves that no portion of the lode had gone off in that direction: the rise from the back of this level advanced 1 fm. 4 ft. 7 in., the lode continuing large, but poor, and we deem it necessary to try the rise for a short distance further, and have accordingly re-set it to two men, for 6 feet only, at $80 per fathom. We have also commenced sinking a winze on the branch of ore passed through in this adit, which we have set for the month at $84 per fathom.

HALL'S LODE.—The winze referred to in last monthly report was sunk 2 fms. 1 ft. 8 in., proving the continuance of a very good lode in the north end, that we trust to take out during the summer months advantageously. The well in the bottom of the winze is poor. The fact of there being no outlet for the back water from the surface drainage, in consequence of the immense quantity of ice in the adit, rendered it prudent to suspend the further sinking of the winze for the present, and we have placed the men to stope the western branch of the same lode, in back of the adit level, where we trust to get out some good ore; this we have set for the month at $22 per fathom.—Kent's Shaft: This shaft was sunk 2 ft. 5 in. only, the ground being extremely hard; here is now a slight change of ground of ground in the bottom, carrying some very pretty samples of purple and yellow sulphuret of copper (saving work), and which we believe is coming from the lode. Though we we cannot at present say much about this, we look upon it, combined with the change of ground, as a very favourable, and, we may say, promising indication. We have re-set the shaft for another 10 fathoms, at $90 per fathom, and if the same is completed by July 13, then that the contractors be paid a premium of $4 per fathom, but not otherwise. We trust by the middle of the month to write you more fully as to the nature and quality of the ground, and copper ore that we are now passing through.—Dressing: Very little was done in this department during the past month; indeed, nothing could be done but dry picking, and it will take the best part of this month to get the ice out of the launders and hutches to enable us to make any progress in the dressing of ore for shipment. We are now pushing forward with the erection of the stamps, by preparing the frame-work, &c., and we trust to get a good pile of stuff ready to operate upon by the time we get our buddles up, the machinery for which we fully hope has been forwarded to Liverpool ere this.

CARDIFF AND CAERPHILLY IRON COMPANY.

A sitting was held at the Bankruptcy Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. Commissioner FONBLANQUE, for the purpose of proving debts and making a call upon the contributories.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT appeared in support of Mr. Yardley's claim for services rendered to the company, he having been appointed consulting mining engineer, at a salary of 300*l.* per annum. A resolution had been passed by the directors making that appointment, and an entry of it made in their minute-book. Mr. Yardley was informed of that appointment by letter and accepted it, and continued to discharge the duties of his office until the winding-up order was made. Mr. Yardley took two journeys on behalf of the company, his ordinary charge for which would have been 53*l.* A claim for that amount was accordingly sent in, but was rejected by the official liquidator. Therefore Mr. Yardley was compelled to stand upon his appointment; and he (Mr. Wainwright) now appeared to contend that Mr. Yardley, according to the minute in the directors' book, had been hired for a year.

Mr. DORIA (instructed by Messrs. Keighley and Gething, for the official liquidator) contended that there were very good grounds for resisting Mr. Yardley's proof; and it was the opinion of the official liquidator that Mr. Yardley should be examined.

The COMMISSIONER considered that the objection to the proof should be stated.

Mr. DORIA said, in the first place, there was no acceptance on the part of Mr. Yardley of the appointment; and, in the next place, there was a repudiation that Mr. Yardley was at all concerned in the matter. As he was instructed, there was an error in Mr. Yardley's proof.—Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that the proof was rejected upon the ground that Mr. Yardley had failed to act.

Mr. DORIA said that the account rendered included work which was done previously to Mr. Yardley's alleged appointment. Mr. Yardley was apprised of the fact upon Dec. 6, 1859, and two days after he wrote to one of the officers of the company, in which he begged to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution, but did not state that he had accepted the appointment; and there was no evidence of acceptance of any kind. Previously to that alleged appointment, however, there was work done for other parties that could not possibly have been for the company; indeed, the whole of the case was of that nature that it required investigation.

The COMMISSIONER said that Mr. Yardley must be produced if the official liquidator required it. He enquired if there was anything more than the appointment, or the acknowledgment of the letter?

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said that Mr. Yardley, after the appointment, went in company with Mr. Job Taylor to Cardiff to survey and inspect the mine, and prepared a report, recommending what ought to be done and the manner in which it should be done. That report was brought before the directors, and entered upon their minutes.

The COMMISSIONER thought that would stand as a very strong evidence of the acceptance of the appointment.

Mr. DORIA said that the official liquidator had been instructed that Mr. Yardley's orders had come from other parties, and not from the company; therefore it was necessary that Mr. Yardley should attend.

The COMMISSIONER did not think the allegation that the work had been done at the request of other parties would go far, when it was found upon the minutes that the work so done was adopted by the company; but if the official liquidator desired to examine Mr. Yardley he must attend.

Upon the question of call, Mr. DORIA read an affidavit from Mr. Graham, the official liquidator, stating that it was necessary to make a call to the full amount—4*l.* per share.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT opposed any call being made, upon the ground that the list of contributories had not been settled. In the ordinary course of winding-up those companies, before a call was made upon the shareholders, they had to consider whether the directors were not themselves liable to contribute. He submitted that before a call could be made upon the contributories they must go into the case as against the directors, to ascertain whether they have, or ought to have, any money in hand; and if so there must, in the first instance, be a call made upon them.

The COMMISSIONER said that the question as to the appropriation of the funds by the managing committee had not been entered into. The official liquidator had simply looked at the amount of debts proved against the company, and what would be the call necessary to discharge them.

A call of 3*l.* per share was eventually made; the COMMISSIONER stating that he would take Mr. Yardley's proof on Saturday next.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Upon several previous occasions we have alluded to Colonel Shaffner's great project for connecting the Old and the New World by a series of short submarine telegraph lines through high northern latitudes, in order to avoid the long sea route, which, practically speaking, has been found to present insurmountable difficulties, and we are glad to learn that the undertaking is progressing slowly but satisfactorily, and with every prospect of ultimate success. The many advantages which the North Atlantic line possesses, as compared with the route along which the old Atlantic Telegraph Company proposed to lay their line, will be at once understood when it is considered that the difficulties of submarine communication increase immensely with the length of line—far more, indeed, than in proportion to the increase; and that the longest line, according to Col. Shaffner's project, will be but one-fourth the length of that already attempted to be laid, and, consequently, not much longer than several lines at present in successful operation. According to Col. Shaffner's proposition there will be four short sections—from Scotland to the Faröes, 225 miles; from the Faröes to Iceland, 240 miles; from Iceland to Greenland, 670 miles; and from Greenland to Labrador, 510 miles=1645 miles; and with the exception of these the route will be entirely overland. Instead of a single cable considerably over 2000 miles in length, the northern route admits of the longest length, allowing for slack, being reduced to less than 800 miles, and through such a cable three signals per second might confidently be relied upon. So far from the project presenting any insurmountable difficulty, we believe that the obstacles to be encountered have been so thoroughly ascertained, and are so carefully prepared for, that, comparatively speaking, the several cables will be as easily laid as were those which traverse the German Ocean. We shall take an early opportunity of pointing out the facilities for establishing the route proposed, and the prospects which the enterprise possesses of becoming highly remunerative to those engaged in it.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF TURKEY—THE OTTOMAN (SMYRNA AND AIDIN) RAILWAY COMPANY.—An elaborate and interesting paper upon the advantages to Turkey of railway intercommunication has been contributed to a recent number of the "Levant Quarterly Review" by Mr. Hyde Clarke, the deputy-engineer of this company. Mr. Clarke relates the history of the railway in his usual lucid style; he then declares it indispensable that the petitions of the inhabitants of Smyrna should be acceded to, and a municipality established, as at Pera, and anticipates that there would then be greater inducement to improve the means of access to the station, which are very insufficient at present. The mineral resources of Anatolia (the province through which the railway runs) are known by tradition and by the modern mining establishments by its gold streams of Pactolus and the oldest gold diggings, and by the existing mining schools of Gumush Haneh or the Silver-house, the copper smelting works of Tokat, and the coal mines of Heraclea. The Smyrna and Aidin Railway has, however, its own mineral district. There are coal fields at Sokia and Nazlu Bazar, and one of the finest iron formations in the world. In the neighbouring ranges are silver-lead, silver, copper, and antimony, and the formation of the Salatin range; and the history of the river beds indicates the existence of gold, though whether of a valuable character remains to be determined. At an early period the railway will have a branch to Sokia, which will convey Sokia coal and iron to Aidin, Tireh, Odemish, Burgeh, Bessame, Baindir, Seidekeui, Boojah, and Smyrna, and, when the junction line is opened, to Bournabat and Magnesia. If the coal be raised at the same price as in England it can be supplied to Aidin at 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and to Smyrna at 12*s.* 5*d.*; and though the Sokia coal is at present from superficial workings and of inferior quality, it can for most purposes compete with English coal at 28*s.* per ton. Coal is in increasing consumption in Smyrna for winter use, for steam-engines, factories, brick fields, limeworks, and for sundry purposes. It is not, however, used up country, as it could not be supplied to Tireh under 3*l.* per ton, or Aidin under 4*l.* The practice of using charcoal for cooking is apparently economical, as also of using "mangals" for heating rooms; but stoves and grates, where tried, are found more convenient in the winter, and at Constantinople and Smyrna are more favourably regarded than the old expedients. The iron and steel manufactures are likely to become of great importance, as the metal is of the very best quality, and Mr. Crampton has given an opinion that it is worth while shipping it to England for use in the Sheffield steel-works.

HISTORY OF THE STEAM-ENGINE.—The fifth edition of the invaluable treatise upon the steam-engine, originally issued by the "Artizan Club," has just been issued by Messrs. Longman—the information having been brought down to the present time by Mr. J. Bourne, the original editor, and so many additions and emendations having been made as to really entitle the work to be considered as a new treatise upon the subject. Mr. Bourne declares that most of the faults in the original work have been cleared away, and that he has spared no pains to render the present edition serviceable to the reader, and a fair embodiment of the best information on the subject of the steam-engine which at present exists. To dilate upon the merits of a work so well known as the "Treatise on the Steam-Engine" would be useless, but for those whose brief connection with the engineering profession may cause them to be unacquainted with the book, we may state that the history of the steam-engine, and its gradual improvement from the earliest period of which we have any record to the present time, is carefully and judiciously given, and that every point connected with the practical details of the steam-engine is fairly and dispassionately discussed. Beyond this we need only refer to the subjects treated of in the several chapters—the scientific principles, the general theory, and the proportions of the steam-engine; on boilers; on pumping, mill, marine, locomotive, and agricultural engines; steam navigation; projects of improvement in the steam-engine; and rules and tables for finding the proper proportions of steam-engines. To these added an appendix containing all the theoretical data likely to be required by the practical engineer. The whole of the information given is rendered particularly lucid by the carefully executed illustrations which accompany the volume, comprising 37 large-sized copper plates, and some 550 woodcuts. As a treatise for practical men the work is as near perfection as any that has yet been published, and will, doubtless, long maintain the high reputation which its acknowledged merits have secured for it.

THE ORIGIN OF MINERAL VEINS.—An interesting paper, founded on the study of the auriferous quartz veins of Australia, has just been issued (through Mr. John Weale, of High Holborn) by Mr. Thos. Belt, entitled "Mineral Veins: an Enquiry into their Origin." The subject is carefully and systematically treated, and much useful information may be obtained from the work. He shows that the production of fissures and their injection with fused matter are the natural results of plutonic action, and that the igneous theory is sufficient to account for the primary forms and the arrangement of minerals in lodes. In next week's *Mining Journal* we shall give Mr. Belt's arguments more fully; in the meantime commending the book to the perusal of all connected with metallic mining.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE MINING ACT.—On Monday, at the Wakefield Court House, Mr. Joseph Marsland, the owner of Providence Colliery, Wakefield, was charged by Mr. Charles Morton, Inspector of Mines, with having violated the first general rule under section 10 of the 23d and 24th Vict., c. 151, by not having provided an adequate amount of ventila- in his Balne-lane Pit. Mr. Skipworth, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Shaw, barrister, instructed by Messrs. Wainright and Mander, for the defence. These proceedings were taken in consequence of an explosion of fire-damp that occurred in the defendant's mine on the morning of March 19, when two men, named Page and Clark, were burnt whilst passing (with candles) along the usual travelling road, or tramway, which led to their working place. This information would have been laid against the underviewer of the pit, but the proprietor had not transferred the legal liability from himself to the underviewer, which he might readily and properly have done by a judicious revision of his special rules, so as to meet the requirements of the amended Inspection Act. The prosecution contended that the explosion arose from defective ventilating arrangements; and the defendant endeavoured to show that it was attributable to some carelessness on the part of the workmen. The case, however, was not decided on its merits, but on a technical objection urged by Mr. Shaw, and upheld by the Bench, that the ownership of the colliery had not been fully made out. Mr. Marsland was then charged with not having given to the Secretary of State and the Inspector any "notice" of the before-mentioned explosion. After a protracted investigation, and a long reply from Mr. Shaw (who asserted that no serious personal injury had resulted from the accident), the Chairman of the Court said that in this case the ownership of the mine was satisfactorily established. "Notice" of the explosion had not been given, and the injuries sustained by the two colliers were such as to unfit them for work during a period of three or four weeks; therefore, the Court fined the defendant 5*l.* and costs. Several other informations arising out of the explosion have been laid against Mr. Marsland and his late underviewer, William Arundel, but the hearing of these cases was adjourned for a fortnight.

CHARGE AGAINST COLLIERS—MEASUREMENT OF COAL.—On Tuesday seven colliers employed by the Old Park Company were charged by their butty with neglecting their work. It appears that on April 23 the men refused to work because the butty had brought an iron jack to measure with instead of the ordinary wooden one, with which they had previously worked. The butty admitted that the iron rod would go further under the wood, but contended that the measure was nothing but fair, and had been introduced because the wood jack might be bent up, and thus give the men an unfair advantage. On the part of defendants it was declared that the iron jack made a difference in the day's work of 1½ hour. The bailiff at the pits said they had the iron jack in consequence of the coal being so thin, and it could be better measured by an iron than a wooden jack. The measure was made so that no coal could be wasted, and it would not bend like the wooden one, which gave the men that much less to do. Mr. Norton, from the company's office, said the company did not wish to press the case; they only wished the men to accept a proper measurement, and were willing for them to return to work. The defendants, who expressed their willingness to return to work, were ordered so to do, and to pay 8*s.* 8*d.* each.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.—G. HAYES, Elton: Motive-power.—J. A. MANNING, Inner Temple: Collecting ammonia from waste gases arising from combustion of coal.—J. M. PUISTIENNE, Paris: Treatment of copper ores.—E. B. WILSON, Great Ryder-street, St. James's, and W. FIJON, Newland-street, Eaton-square: Manufacture of railway wheels, tyres, and other annular, cylindrical, and hollow articles from cast-steel or malleable cast-iron.—J. C. TIFFANY, New York: Combustion of fuel in furnaces.—WM. JOHNSON, Little Malvern, Worcester: Railway carriages and locomotive engines.—J. B. MCMUNN, Port Jervis, New York: Lubricating compound.—J. BURCH, Cragg-hall, Macclesfield: Steam and other boilers, and apparatus connected therewith.—J. B. JARLOT, Port Mahon, France: Artificial fuel.—J. MASSIAUX, Mouzon, France: Nails

SAFETY-CAGE FOR MINES.—An opportunity for ascertaining the practical value of the safety apparatus invented by Mr. James Owen, of Little Hulton, Manchester, and which was some time since described in the *Mining Journal*, has been offered at the Madam's Wood Pit, where a few weeks since the rope broke whilst a cage of coal was being drawn up, and the result appears to have been perfectly satisfactory. Those employed on the spot declare that when the rope broke the cage was stopped within three inches; and even Mr. Timmis, the colliery engineer, who expresses an adverse opinion, admits that the cage was stopped, but fixes the distance at 9½ yards,—a circumstance which it is alleged must be untrue, since had the catches slipped that distance they would not afterwards have taken hold at all.

EXTRACTING IRON FROM BEARS.—Mr. G. Hinton, furnace-man, of Oldbury, Worcestershire, has invented a process by which iron, steel-iron, and steel, can be manufactured from the bears or waste lumps thrown out from the blast-furnace. He forms a furnace of fire-brick encased with iron, and in the centre provides a pyramidical refractory hearth. The bear is placed against this hearth; he employs a single belt, with two rows of tuyeres, one of which blows under the bear, and the other on the top of it; the bear is thus melted, and a large percentage of pure iron obtained. Large masses, which have hitherto required to be broken up, may be used without breaking. The second part of his invention consists in so forming a furnace that one fire feeds three separate charges in one furnace.

HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES.—An invention, the object of which is to construct steam-engines so that a great saving shall be effected in the working thereof, as also in the amount of fuel consumed, has been patented by Mr. T. Barnett, of Oldham. He proposes to employ two cylinders, the first of which exhausts its steam through a pipe into the second, which is to be about double the area of the first, thus the steam passes from one cylinder to the other, and thereby greatly economises the fuel.

PATENT ROTARY UMBRELLA, PARASOL, AND SUN SHADE.—Mr. Sparkhall, of Cheapside, has recently specified (by Mr. Campin, patent agent) his patent for "An Improvement in Umbrellas and Parasols," which he states consists in several mechanical contrivances shown and described, whereby the top, or cover part, of the umbrella is so connected to the handle or stick thereof, that it may turn freely around it, so that if, as frequently happens, any one walking in this little village of London should have some other pedestrian's umbrella thrust against his, the top of the umbrella will yield to the shock, by reason that it will "move on" out of the way, instead of remaining stiffly in position, and receiving the full force of the shock, by which means many accidents will be avoided.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Dr. Locock's pulmonic wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, colds, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, and 11*s.* per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.—While the weekly return of mortality shows a decrease of deaths from small-pox, it displays an alarming increase in fatal cases of measles or scarlatina; such unfortunate issues would not result were mothers and nurses to rub Holloway's ointment upon the glands of the neck and upper part of the chest when systoms of scarlet fever or measles first appear, or even after the eruption has come out. The ointment, penetrating through the skin to the glands, always stimulates them to throw out a full eruption, which is the safety-valve of both diseases. Holloway's pills also should be given to lessen the fever, to reduce the irritation of the throat, and to quiet the cough, which are most distressing to all suffering from these complaints.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 20th inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY— IRONMONGERY.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 20th day of May, 1861, after which hour no tender will be received.
India Office, May 7, 1861. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

10

TO MINE OWNERS AND OTHERS.—A PERSON who has had upwards of FOURTEEN YEARS' PRACTICE in SUPERINTENDING COAL and IRONSTONE MINES WISHES for an ENGAGEMENT. Is a good surveyor, dialler, and mapper. Terms moderate. First-class reference.—Apply by letter, "R. F.," Messrs. Waller and Son, 9, Lillypot-lane, London, E.C.

11

TO PROMOTERS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.—The ADVERTISER is DESIROUS of TAKING a PARTNER, or FORMING a LIMITED COMPANY for EXTENDING the WORKINGS of a COLLIERY in WALES, now in full operation, and with extensive orders on hand; and also for WORKING the VEINS of IRON ORE on the same property, containing upwards of 1000 acres.—Address, "Mineral," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

12

TO LAND AND ENGINEERING SURVEYORS AND ARCHITECTS.—WANTED by the advertiser, EMPLOYMENT as an ASSISTANT. He has been engaged upon a large parish survey, also other surveys of railways, estates, and the sea coast. Is experienced in surveying hilly ground. Is a good draughtsman, and ready learner of any employer's particular system. The vicinity of London preferred. Particulars and references sent on enquiry.—Address, B. CROSSLEY, land and engineering surveyor, Mold, Flintshire.

13

CHEMISTRY AND ASSAYING.—An ANALYTICAL CHEMIST and ASSAYER (a German), who studied at Bunsen's Laboratory and at the Freiberg Mining School, and who is now engaged as assistant to an English professor of great fame, DESIRES to OBTAIN a SITUATION as ASSAYER, &c., in a MINING ESTABLISHMENT. No objection to go abroad (Canada preferred), other conditions being equal. Testimonials and references of the highest order will be given.—Address, "X. Y. Z. O.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

14

Royal Horticultural Society.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL FETES AT THE NEW GARDEN, SOUTH KENSINGTON, W.

The GRAND FLOWER and FRUIT SHOW, on JUNE 5, Admission......	10s. 0d.
" " " JUNE 6	5s. 0d.
The GRAND ROSE SHOW, JULY 10 "..............................	5s. 0d.
The GRAND DAHLIA SHOW, SEPTEMBER 11	2s. 6d.
The GRAND FRUIT and CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW, NOVEMBER 6 ..	2s. 6d.
" " " " NOVEMBER 7 ..	1s. 0d.

Fellows, Ivory Tickets, and persons registered under the Debenture Agreement, Free. Doors open each day at One o'clock.

Tickets for the above will be ready for sale on MONDAY, the 13th, but can only be had on Orders signed by a Fellow.

All the Shows will be held under Roofed Buildings.

After the opening, on June 5, Bands will play, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, in June and July.

As the Works in the Garden are still in progress, the Council have decided that the right of entry to these Promenades must, for the present Season, be limited to Fellows, who (except on Wednesday, July 10, a fête day), may personally introduce two friends, the holders of Ivory Tickets, who may introduce two friends, and to those persons whose names are registered under the Debenture Agreement; and on Saturdays, after One o'clock, by Tickets, price 2s. 6d., obtainable on the Order of a Fellow.

*** Ballots for the Election of Fellows will take place on the 14th, 24th, and 31st of May. AND. MURRAY. 75

North of England Institute of Mining Engineers.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—GENERAL MEETINGS of the Members of this Institute will be HELD in BIRMINGHAM, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of July next, detailed notices of which will be published and issued as the time approaches.

Meanwhile, with the view of encouraging mining science and promoting the objects of the Institute, the attention of the mining interests, colliery managers, inventors, patentees, and the general public is invited, in order that all persons who may have models, plans, and patented improvements in machinery or apparatus used in mining to exhibit may lose no time in communicating with the managing committee, so that space may be reserved for them.

All communications to be addressed to Mr. Thomas Doubleday, the secretary of the Mining Institute, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Members having gentlemen to propose or papers to be read are requested to signify their intentions before the 15th of May, in order that the committee of management may arrange the proceedings of the three days in Birmingham, the details of which will be hereafter published. THOMAS DOUBLEDAY, Sec.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, April 8, 1861. 76

THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.—ONE FOURTH OF ONE OF THE MOST ESSENTIAL PATENTS ever brought before the world WILL BE GIVEN to ANY GENTLEMAN who will ENABLE the PATENTEE to MAKE a WORKING MODEL for the above Exhibition. £1000 will be required to perfect, fix, and superintend the working at the Exhibition.—Address, "O. D.," No. 3, Christ Church-passage, Birmingham. 77

THE LUSITANIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement, the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors will be HELD at the offices, 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C., on THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at Two P.M. precisely.

It will then be proposed to again ADJOURN the MEETING to THURSDAY, the 6th day of June, as until the arrival of the remainder of the ores raised from the mines during the 12 months their value cannot be embraced in the statement of accounts, and the directors are desirous of giving the actual proceeds rather than an estimated value.

By order of the Board, JOHN TAYLOR AND SONS.

No. 5, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, E.C., May 4, 1861. 78

BRYNAMBOR MINE.—This mine is divided into 7000 shares at present, and conducted on the "Cost-book Principle," but it is intended to register the company with limited liability. This mine has during the last week afforded evidence that the Nant-y-Mwyn district, situate between Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, is worthy of the attention of the mining world. Mines are now commencing to be opened there, which show good results as to the ore ground, and which in time cannot fail to give a good name to the district, and good profits to the shareholders.

Shares may be had for the call of 10s., and all further necessary information obtained, of Mr. Hammon, at the offices, 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London. 79

WHEAL CAROLINE.—This mine will be divided into 6000 shares, at £1 per share, 5000 of which will be issued to the public, from the proceeds of which £2000 will be appropriated for the further development of the mine, the proprietor of the property receiving £3000, and retaining 1000 shares for outlay and his interest, which consists of a 70 in. engine, and every requirement for immediately prosecuting the mine, the whole of which cannot be estimated at much less than £5000 to £6000. There will be no free shares.—For particulars, apply to Mr. Edward Cooke, Hercules-passage, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 80

LOWER TALDRWS SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).

10,000 shares of £2 10s. each.

Deposit, 5s.; and 15s. payable on allotment.

Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST WILL BE CLOSED on MONDAY, the 10th of June. Application for the remaining shares must be made on or before Thursday, the 6th of June, to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, where forms may be obtained. By order of the Board, P. J. KEARNEY, Sec.

32, Bucklersbury, London, E.C., May 7, 1861. 81

THE GLAMORGANSHIRE LEAD AND BARYTES MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £7500, in 1500 shares of £5 each.

10s. per share to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.

This mine is situate at Llangan, in Glamorganshire, and has produced from surface workings nearly £450 worth of lead ore, containing 80 per cent. of pure lead; and beautiful white barytes.

The geological situation is excellent, being in the mountain limestone, like the Minera, Allendale, and the Northumberland and Mendip Hill Mines.

The above capital is abundantly ample for bringing the mine into a position of first-class importance.

Nicholas Ennor, Esq., and Capt. Joseph Hodge have reported on the sett in the most favourable terms.

Applications for the remaining shares, and for prospectuses, plans, and reports, may be made to the solicitor and secretary, J. Arthur Morgan, Esq., F.G.S., 17 and 18, Gresham House, London; or to the brokers, Messrs. Castello Brothers, 18, Throgmorton-street, London, and Stock Exchange. 82

THE BRYNFELIN COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £6000, in 1200 shares of £5 each.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, with limited liability.

Deposit, £1 per share.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. WILLIAM HAWES, Piccadilly, Manchester.
Mr. EDGAR WILLIAMS YARROW, 27, Arundel-square, London.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. WILLIAM HAWES, Piccadilly, Manchester.
Mr. HORATIO NELSON, 10, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, London.
Mr. EDGAR WILLIAMS YARROW, 27, Arundel-square, London.

Bankers—Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., London.
Solicitors—Messrs. N. Lindo and Son, 47A, Moorgate-street, London.
Manager—Mr. John Evans, Plasisa, Penmorfa, North Wales.
Secretary—Mr. Thomas Fuller, 8, Moorgate-street, London.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to purchase the lease of, and to continue upon a more extensive scale the workings of the Brynfelin Copper Mine, situate in the parish of Beddgelert, North Wales.

The operations have been previously carried on by a few private gentlemen, who being willing, in order to extend the operations, to admit a limited number of co-adventurers with a capital of £3000—a sum considered ample to place the mine in a dividend position—have consented to transfer the whole of their interest to the present company, for the sum of £3000, and to accept 600 shares of £5 each, paid up, in liquidation thereof.

The principal workings have been confined to three veins lying a few feet apart, from which 515 tons of copper ore have been raised, averaging a produce of 8¼ per cent., and realised the sum of £3763 14s. 10d.

The ground in which the lodes are embedded is highly mineralised, and of the most promising description for the production of rich copper ore; the main lode having yielded 7 tons, worth 50*l.* per fm.; the ore is richer in quality, and of more value going down than in the upper workings, where about 240 fms. of ground have been wrought, each fathom having yielded £12 worth of copper ore, at an average cost of £4.

By reference to the plan of the workings, it will be seen that the courses of ore opened in the upper levels concentrate in the adit level, where a junction of the lodes takes place, justifying the expectation that upon this point being reached (about 25 fms. from the present end), large and continuous courses of ore will be found.

The property is most advantageously situated, being on the north bank of the River Glaslyn, affording every facility for the economical working of the mine, there being an abundant supply of water-power.

Reports from competent mining engineers and agents, as to the general capabilities of the mine, and the certainty of realising profitable results from a judicious mode of working, may be seen at the office of the company, affording ample proof as to the value and importance of the property, the prospects of which present unusual chances of great success, and a large return for the capital invested.

In the event of the mine paying dividends before the full amount of capital is called up, such dividend to be in proportion to the amount paid; but any shareholder may, within three months of subscribing for shares, pay in advance the full amount, and be allowed a discount of £6 per cent.

Application for the remaining 6000 shares to be made on or before the 15th May, accompanied with the deposit of £1 each, addressed to the Secretary, at the registered offices of the company, where every information may be obtained. 83

THE BRYNFELIN COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES will be RECEIVED AFTER WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

T. FULLER, Sec. 84

FIFTEEN to TWENTY, and even TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon current value of shares, in CORNISH TIN and COPPER MINES.

Dividends payable two-monthly or quarterly.

MESSRS. TREDINNICK AND CO., MINING ENGINEERS, SEND their SELECTED LIST OF SOUND PROGRESSIVE AND DIVIDEND SHARES upon the receipt of a Fee of One Guinea.

Review of Cornish and Devon Mining Enterprise, 5s. per copy.

Maps per post of the Buller and Basset, Great Vor, Alfred Consols, the Providence and Margaret Districts, 2s. 6d. each.

Cornish Mines, well selected, pay better than any other description of securities, are freer from risks, and entail less responsibilities than banks and other joint-stock companies. Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Money advanced at 10 per cent. annually, for short or long periods, upon approved Mining Shares.—78, Lombard-street, London, E.C

85

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Devon.

In the Cause of SAMPSON AND ANOTHER *v.* UNSWORTH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an Order, or Decree, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 26th day of March last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at SOUTH LADY BERTHA MINE, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, within the said Stannaries, on Saturday, the 25th day of May inst., at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING, either together or in lots, the MATERIALS and EFFECTS at and upon the said MINE, or belonging thereto, or to the adventurers therein in respect thereof, particulars of which appear in handbills. FRANCIS HEARLE COCK, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, May 2, 1861. 86

PENHAUGER MINE, IN THE PARISH OF MENHENIOT, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

MR. BAKER is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the mine, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at Four o'clock in the afternoon, the MINE SETT and all the MATERIALS thereon, in One Lot, comprising—

A STEAM ENGINE, 10 horse power, with 5 tons BOILER, and pitwork fixed in working order, 29 fms. under adit; horse whim, capstan and shears, smiths' bellows, smiths' tools, &c. Also, several tons of lead ore.

For particulars, apply to Mr. Wm. Nettle, purser; Capt. Knapp, manager; or to the auctioneer, Liskeard.—Wadeland, May 1, 1861. 87

DEVON BURRA BURRA MINE.

About two miles from Tavistock, on the Moreton and Prince Town Roads.

TO MINE AGENTS, IRONFOUNDERS, AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

VALUABLE MINING SETT AND MATERIALS.

MESSRS. SKARDON AND SONS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the above mine, on Wednesday, the 22d May, 1861, the VALUABLE SETT of BURRA BURRA MINE, during the remainder of a term of 21 years, subject to the claims and restrictions contained in the existing lease. Also, immediately afterwards, in convenient lots, a very powerful 60 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, with equal beam, and 10 ft. stroke, with two boilers of 8 tons each; bob 16 tons, and main rod fitted in a very superior manner, and manufactured at Messrs. Gill and Co.'s, Tavistock Ironworks; water-wheel, 36 ft. in diameter, 4 ft. breast, with cast-iron rim and axle; ditto, 30 ft. in diameter, 3 ft. breast, with wrought-iron axle; drawing machine; crusher and stamps; twelve stamp-heads, with cast-iron axle, &c., complete; and other valuable machinery thereon, particulars of which are given in posted bills.

The whole may be viewed one week previous to the sale, on application to Capt. Lord, at the mine. Descriptive catalogues will be ready on the 13th instant, and may be obtained of Messrs. Skinner and Son, merchants, Tavistock; or of the Auctioneers, 11, Bedford-street, Plymouth.

Refreshments on the table at Eleven o'clock, and the sale will commence punctually at Twelve.—Dated April 29, 1861. 88

LLWYDCOED IRONWORKS, ABERDARE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

MR. JOHN PHILPOT WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Cardiff Arms, Cardiff, on Friday, the 31st of May, 1861, at Twelve o'clock, ONE UNDIVIDED THIRD SHARE of and in the LLWYDCOED ESTATE and IRONWORKS, situate in the parish of Aberdare, in the county of Glamorgan.

The property comprises a freehold tract upwards of 700 acres in extent, together with some leasehold lands, that make together a further quantity of about 160 acres.

The whole of the strata, both of coal and ironstone, usually found to occur in the neighbouring ironworks of Aberdare and Merthyr extend under the property, and though some of the seams have been worked to a large extent a considerable area still remains unexhausted.

The works consist of THREE BLAST FURNACES, TWENTY HOT BLAST STOVES, fitted with all requisite blast and gas pipes; FIFTY-SIX COKE OVENS, SIX MINE KILNS, THREE LIME KILNS, THREE BLOWING ENGINES of large capacity; TWO WATER-WHEELS, each 40 ft. diameter and 4 ft. breast, together with all the necessary appurtenances to an efficient and well arranged establishment for the production of pig-iron.

The mining operations are of a shallow and inexpensive character, and chiefly comprise levels and patches, the whole of which are situated in close proximity to the blast furnaces.

The farm lands are extensive and valuable, and whether associated with the works or not would, under all circumstances, realise a handsome rental.

There are 73 agents and workmen's houses erected on the property, all of which will have to be delivered up at the end of the existing lease, in good tenantable repair.

The lands, works, minerals, and houses are held by the Aberdare Iron Company, for a term of 70 years, commencing from the 24th of June, 1799, and consequently terminating on the 24th of June, 1869, at the low and very inadequate rent of £1200 a year.

The Llwydcoed works are now in active operation, and the blast furnaces are producing a larger quantity of iron from each furnace than any other establishment in the kingdom.

Plans of the estate and mining operations, with a section of the minerals, may be inspected at the office of Mr. William Llewellin, mining engineer, Pontypool, from whom particulars may be obtained; and also from Messrs. Bothamley and Freeman, solicitors, 39, Coleman-street, London, E.C.; and of William Campbell, Esq., W.S., 6, Rutland-square, Edinburgh. 89

STAFFORDSHIRE—ELKSTONE, NEAR LEEK.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LAND, with the MINES and MINERALS within and under the same, called SCRAG DALE, situate at UPPER ELKSTONE, in the PARISH of ALSTONEFIELD, in the COUNTY of STAFFORD.

MR. FERGYSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the house of Mr. Mellor, the Red Lion Hotel, Leek, on Thursday, the 6th day of June next, at Six o'clock in the evening, subject to such conditions of sale as will be then produced, a CLOSE of LAND, situate near to Mixon Hay Copper and Lead Mines, in the township of Upper Elkstone aforesaid, commonly called or known by the name of SCRAG DALE, with all the VALUABLE MINES and MINERALS within and under the same, containing by admeasurement 7 A. 0 R. 28 P. (or thereabouts, be the same more or less), in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Kniveton.

The tenant will show the property, and further particulars may be obtained on application being made to Mr. George M. Phillips, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London; or to Mr. R. R. Dean, land and mineral surveyor, Leek; or at the offices of Messrs. Hacker and Bloore, solicitors, Leek.—Leek, May 7, 1861. 90

CORNWALL.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY, IN THE BOROUGH OF TRURO, FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Red Lion Hotel, in the aforesaid borough of Truro, on the 21st day of May inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in the following or such other lots as may be then determined on, for the convenience of purchasers:—

Lot 1.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all those substantially built and spacious erections, known by the name of the TRURO TIN SMELTING WORKS, comprising a lofty and well built stack, and all the works and offices necessary to carry on an extensive smelting business, and capable of smelting from 10 to 12 tons of black tin daily, with a commodious yard thereto attached, and a stream of pure water flowing through the same, lately in the occupation of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England; together, also, with the yard immediately opposite the said works, and the quay therein, which abuts on the Truro tidal river, which is navigable for vessels of considerable burthen, and where coals, tin, and other produce may be deposited and shipped, and landed free of quay dues and other charges. These works have been recently built at great expense, on the most improved plan, and are situated in the most central town of Cornwall, and in the midst of a mining district. They are easily convertible into a brewery, distillery, paper mills, iron and brass foundry, engineering or shot manufactory, gas works, or other business requiring extensive accommodation.

Lot 2.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all that respectable MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE in St. Austell-street, in the aforesaid borough (adjoining Lot 1), with the appurtenances, and now in the occupation of Mr. G. S. Arnall, timber merchant.

Lot 3.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all that spacious MALT HOUSE adjoining Lot 1, with store room over. Three-stalled stable and loft, within an inclosed yard, and now in the occupation of Mr. S. Miners, malster; together with TWO DWELLING-HOUSES near adjoining, and suitable for the residence of a malsterman and labourer, now in the occupation of Walter Grose and W. Bolitho.

Lot 4.—The FEE SIMPLE and INHERITANCE in possession of and in all those THREE DWELLING-HOUSES adjoining each other, situate in St. Austell-street aforesaid, and now in the respective occupations of Jane Benney, John Champion, and others.

Lot 5.—The FEE SIMPLE, expectant on the death of a person now aged about 78 years, of and in all that stone-built and excellent DWELLING-HOUSE and OUT-BUILDINGS, with the productive garden thereto attached, situate in St. Austell-street, in the aforesaid borough, now in the occupation of Mr. Isaac. The high rent of £3 13s. 6d. per annum is payable during the lease.

All information required may be obtained on application to Messrs. Hodge, Hockin, and Marrack, solicitors, Truro.—Truro, May 2, 1861. 91

WHEAL TEHIDY, SITUATED IN THE PARISH OF ILLOGAN, NEAR REDRUTH, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.—TO BE SOLD, pursuant to the resolution passed at the general meeting held the 8th of May, 1861, BY PRIVATE TENDER, in One Lot, the LEASE and MATERIALS of this mine. The lease is for 21 years, from the 28th of February, 1852, and granted by Lady Basset.

The materials consist of a 36 in. cylinder ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS (20 tons), and about 43 tons of pitwork, 70 fms. of 8 in. wood rods, 100 fms. of ladders, 70 fms. of dividings and casings, about 7 tons of strapping plates and other iron, 2½ tons tramroad iron, 300 fms. of horse-whim chain, horse-whim, balance-bob, capstan and shears, and 100 fms. capstan rope, &c.

The mine may be viewed on application to Capt. Pope, the resident agent, and sealed tenders may be sent in addressed to the committee of management, No. 50, Threadneedle-street, London, on or before the 23d of May inst., on which day the tenders will be opened by the committee, at Twelve o'clock; but the committee will not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender, unless considered satisfactory.

May 9, 1861. By order of the Committee, W. A. BUCKLEY, Sec. 92

COPPER MINES IN NORWAY.—FOR SALE, the COPPER WORK and MINES of AAMDAL and of HOIDESEID, UPPER THELEMARKEN, NORWAY. The proprietor of the above establishments, not being possessed of the means necessary for properly developing the same, wishes to dispose of them to an individual or to parties willing to promote the formation of a company.

There are nine mines belonging to the Aamdal work. The veins are quartz, purple copper and copper pyrites, and copper glance, containing 120 ozs. of silver to the ton. There is abundant water-power, a new stamp work, with six wet and three dry stamps, an establishment for silver extraction, with steam-boilers, several furnaces, a saw-mill, a corn-mill, storehouse, overseers and workmen's houses, &c.

The Hoideseid property, 14 miles from Aamdal, consists of four mines, which contain argentiferous galena and copper. There is abundant water-power, water-wheel, fanner, several furnaces, and a dwelling-house.

The great want is a new road of about 15 miles, which would place the works within water communication of the shipping port of Skeen.

For further information, apply to the proprietor, Kammerherr Schoyen, Christiana; or to Mr. T. Macfarlane, the late manager, Lorguenil, Canada; or to Lister and Biggs, 3, Laurence Pountney-hill, London.

93

CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THREE GREAT CORNISH PUMPING ENGINES, made by Harvey and Co., the celebrated engineers, of Hayle, Cornwall, in 1854, and subsequently for the Old Wheal Vor Mine, situate about seven miles from the shipping port of Hayle. The diameters of the cylinders are 100 in., 85 in., and 80 in., with 11 ft. stroke, equal beam. The 100 in. cylinder makes on an average 5¾ strokes per minute; the quantity of water raised by each stroke is 16,266 gallons, or nearly 70,000,000 gallons in the twelve hours. The 85 in. cylinder makes 6½ strokes per minute, and raises about 60,000,000 gallons. And the 80 in. cylinder engine, which has never been worked, may be calculated in proportion. Attached to this engine there are TWO STEAM BOILERS, weighing about 12 tons each, of unusual strength.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, London, E.C. 94

VALUABLE PATENT FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PARAFFINE OIL AND PARAFFINE FROM BOG HEAD OR OTHER COAL.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to DISPOSE OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a VALUABLE PATENT for IMPROVEMENTS in DISTILLING PRODUCTS FROM COAL, by the application of superheated steam, by means of which the cost of production is much diminished, and the quantity produced largely increased. The process has been thoroughly practically tested; and by adopting the same in an establishment of works, at a moderate outlay of capital, the most profitable results cannot fail to be realised.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Fuller and Horsey, Billiter-street, London, E.C. 95

INVESTMENT OR PARTNERSHIP, IN THE FOREST OF DEAN.—The ADVERTISER is the OWNER of an UNOPENED COLLIERY in the FOREST OF DEAN, of 100 acres and upwards in extent, consisting of a vein of coal about 3 ft. thick, of excellent quality for coke or steam purposes (to be worked by levels), situate within 50 yards of the Forest of Dean Central Railway, now nearly completed, which will run to the South Wales Railway and the Staiths at Brimspill, on the Severn, a distance of about three and a half miles from the colliery. The advertiser is DESIROUS of DISPOSING of the COLLIERY for a moderate price, or of WORKING the SAME in PARTNERSHIP for a reasonable consideration.

Apply to Henry Phipps, of Yorkley, near Lydney, Gloucestershire, who will produce samples of coal for inspection. 96

IMPORTANT TO MINERAL PROPRIETORS.—TO BE LET OR SOLD, the whole MINERALS of SOUTH and OVER CUMBERHEAD, consisting of LEAD, COPPER, ZINC, IRON, &c., situated near LESMAHAGOW, in the Upper Ward of LANARKSHIRE. As these, with one or two exceptions in active operation, are the only mines of the kind in Scotland, as they were undoubtedly worked to advantage in remote times, and are known to have been little or at all disturbed for the last century and a half, possessing the great advantages of being in a populous county, in the same district as the celebrated lead hills, with good access by a mineral railway in their immediate neighbourhood, and as the progress of mining science in facilities and working economy have been enormously developed during this long period, they may be considered to present a most tempting field for the enterprise of mining capitalists.

In a report upon them in 1815, by Professor Jamieson, of Edinburgh, the most eminent geologist of his day, he concludes as follows:—"The magnitude of the veins, the quantity of ore which previous trials have shown them to contain, the excellence of the ore, the nature of the vein stones, the kind of strata traversed by the veins, are considerations which induce me to recommend them to, and deem them worthy of, the attention of a mining company."

Reports and further information may be had on application to Mr. Hugh Bogle, 123, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow. 97

EAST WHEAL MARGARET TIN MINES AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY TENDER.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, in One Lot, EAST WHEAL MARGARET TIN MINES, MATERIALS, &c., situate in the parish of Uny Lelant, the best tin district in Cornwall, consisting of a 38 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, a 30 in. cylinder STAMPING ENGINE, with 32 heads attached; 150 fms. of 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 in. pitwork, capstans, shears and bobs, capstan ropes and chains, 140 fms. of horizontal round iron rods, 3 in. and 1⅛ in.; horse whims, smiths and carpenters' shops, counting-house and furniture, with every requisite on a mine in full working order, together with the tin floors, kieves, sheds, and burning-house, and every other thing on and belonging to the said mine.

Tenders addressed to the committee or the purser will be received on or before the 3d June next. The agents on the mine will afford every information to purchasers.

Dated East Wheal Margaret, Uny Lelant, Hayle, Cornwall, May 8, 1861.

N.B.—Nearly £40,000 worth of tin has been sold from these mines within the past few years. 98

ST. STEPHENS, NEAR ST. AUSTELL, CORNWALL.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, WHEAL GRENVILLE IRON MINE, situate in the parish of St. Stephens, near St. Austell, held under a lease from Lady Grenville to Mr. Walter James Palmer, for a term of 21 years, commencing April 18, 1860. Many thousands of tons of ore were raised and sold by the late Mr. Palmer, of Chevelah, near Truro, who died in January, 1859, since which the mine has been doing but very little. The quality of the ore is superior to that of most of the iron lodes in Cornwall, yielding a produce of nearly 60 per cent. of metal. After the charge for transit to the wharves (5s. 6d. per ton) and all other expenses are deducted from the price it will bring, a clear profit of several shillings per ton will be realised, and this profit will be considerably enchanced when the branch railway to connect the St. Stephens mine and clay-works with the Cornwall Railway is opened, a bill for the construction of which is now before Parliament, promoted by the honourable proprietress. This will effect a saving of 2s. 6d. per ton, and, of course, add so much to the profit.

The lode is from 2 to 3 fms. in thickness, and may be wrought about 60 fms. below the surface by means of an adit, which may be driven on the lode from two valleys at the extremity of the sett, and meet in the centre, thus having high ground about half a mile in length to be taken away without any water charge.

The River Fal, which passes over the boundary of the property, will supply abundant motive power for drainage, if required, and for other mechanical purposes to which it is applicable.

The lessee wishes to dispose of the property for reasons which must be perfectly satisfactory to any one desirous of knowing them.

For viewing the mine, application may be made to Mr. Henry Truscott, Cornish Arms Inn, St. Stephens; and to treat for the same apply to Mr. C. R. Webb, Chacewater, near Truro; or to Mr. R. Symons, surveyor, 11, Parade, Truro.

Dated Chacewater, Cornwall, April 10, 1861. 99

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, the EXTENSIVE, VALUABLE, and well established ENGINEERING, IRON FOUNDRY, and MILLWRIGHT WORKS, known as the UNION FOUNDRY, in BOLTON-LE-MOORS, in the county of LANCASTER.

The LAND occupied by these works contains nearly four statute acres, situate in the centre of the town of Bolton, is bounded on the east, south, and part of the north sides by wide and excellent streets, and the London and North-Western Railway extends along and adjoins to the whole of the west side thereof, and communicates with lines of railway of similar gauge laid down through the works.

The BUILDINGS are in good condition, and the works are laid out and adapted throughout to the present requirements of trade. Several of the workshops have been recently entirely rebuilt, and the establishment and working plant have been greatly improved and remodelled during the last few years.

The BUILDINGS comprise large ERECTING, BORING, PLANING, TURNING, FITTING, and OTHER SHOPS; loam, green sand, and brass FOUNDRIES, BOILER SHOPS, FORGE, SMITHIES, PATTERN ROOMS, &c.

The counting-houses and drawing offices are large, commodious, well built, of recent erection, and replete with all necessary fixtures and office furniture and apparatus.

The manager's house (adjoining part of the north side of the works) contains a spacious hall, two parlours, two kitchens, five bedrooms, and other conveniences. There are two houses for workmen, and another house for the watch-keeper.

The outhousing comprises a coach-house, saddle house, stabling for twelve horses, and all other requisite outbuildings and appurtenances.

The WORKING PLANT consists of FOUR STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS for driving same, with turning lathes, planing, boring, slotting, screwing, drilling, grooving, and wheel-cutting machines; cranes, cupolas, moulding boxes; boiler-making machines and tools; fans, smiths' hearths; weighing machines, lorries, gas, steam, and water-pipes, railways, and all other requisite machinery, tools, implements, and utensils required in a large engineering and millwright establishment.

The PATTERNS include above 1100 of spur, mitre, and bevel wheels; a large assortment of stationary, portable, and marine engines; water-wheels, hydraulic presses, dredging machines; gas apparatus, cranes, bridges; sugar mills, sugar pans, saw mills; pulleys and general millwork; bleachers, printers, colliery, and other work connected with the requirements of the manufacturing businesses of the district.

The works, which are adapted for the employment of from 600 to 800 men, have been in existence above 60 years, and during more than 40 of that period have been carried on in succession by the two eminent firms of Rothwell, Hick, and Rothwell, and Rothwell and Co. They were amongst the first employed in the construction of locomotive engines, in which they have continued to be very extensively occupied. They rank amongst the largest and most celebrated engineering establishments in the kingdom, and have been recently engaged in important contracts with Her Majesty's Government. They enjoy, also, an extensive, varied, and most valuable general connection, and have considerable contracts on hand.

The property is offered for sale in consequence of the death of the late proprietor, and an opportunity rarely to be met with thus occurs of embarking at once in a large and valuable business in full and complete efficiency, and the purchaser may have the option of taking all or such of the contracts on hand as he may select.

To view and treat for the property, application may be made to John Howard, Esq., on the premises; to R. S. Crook, Esq., Rodney-street, Liverpool; or to Messrs. Rushton and Armitstead, solicitors, Bolton; from any of whom all further particulars may be obtained. 100

DERBYSHIRE.

THE ALDERWASLEY FORGE AND WORKS, NEAR THE AMBERGATE STATION ON THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—TO BE LET, on a lease for 7, 14, or 21 years, and may be entered upon immediately, the above-mentioned FORGE and WORKS, with the STORE ROOMS, OFFICES and BUILDINGS, ROLLING and SLITTING MILLS, on the banks of the River Derwent, in the liberty of Alderwasley, and the WATER-WHEELS of 70 horse power and MACHINERY belonging thereto, late in the occupation of Messrs. Mold, who for nearly 50 years carried on a lucrative and extensive business as ironmasters at the said works, together with a newly-erected MESSUAGE, or DWELLING HOUSE, very pleasantly situated near the said works, with the green-house, stables, coach-house, and capital garden belonging thereto, and upwards of 30 acres of excellent land, and 15 workmen's houses and counting-house, near or contiguous to the works.

The works are situated within half a mile of the Ambergate station on the Midland Railway, and the Cromford and Belper turnpike-road, the branch railway from Ambergate to Rowsley (on which there is a siding and wharf for the use of the works), and the Cromford Canal (attached to which is a wharf also for the use of the works), are all parallel therewith and immediately contiguous thereto, and afford excellent railway and canal transit to and from London, Leeds, Nottingham, Derby, and all parts of the kingdom; and the extension of the railway from Rowsley to Buxton, now in progress, will give a direct communication with Manchester, Liverpool, &c.

The works are also available for saw-mills on an extensive scale, or for any other purpose requiring power and facility of transit.

For further particulars, and to treat, application may be made to Messrs. Woodhouse and Jeffcock, civil and mining engineers, Derby; or at the offices of Messrs. Newbold and Son, solicitors, Matlock, from whom tickets may be obtained to inspect the works. 101

WHEATLEY KIRK AND CO., GENERAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, TOOL MAKERS, &c., of MANCHESTER, continue to SUPPLY any class of MACHINERY for home and exportation, with the utmost facility. Their catalogues are sent by post (free) on application. 102

WHEATLEY KIRK AND CO. CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION to their STOCKS, TAPS, and DIES. WHITWORTH STANDARDS of various sizes in cases.—Manchester, April 25, 1861. 103

HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE, one each of 14, 17, and 20 in. cylinders, 36 in. stroke, quite new. They are especially adapted for mining purposes, and are very substantially made. Also, several of from 6 to 8 horse power.—Apply to Messrs. E. Page and Co., Engineers, Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C. 104

PUMPING ENGINES.—FOR SALE, an extraordinary bargain, TWO BEAM ENGINES, each of about 25 horse power, lately in use by the Portsmouth Water Company, whose works are now removed to Havant, together with all the MACHINERY, PIPES, &c., connected therewith, including AIR VESSEL, TWO FORCE PUMPS, TWO nearly new CYLINDERS, TWO 30 feet BOILERS. The engines are capable of lifting 25,000 gallons of water per hour. Price £220. To be removed by the purchaser.—May be seen on application to Mr. Bradbear, at the Water Works Office, Landport, Portsmouth. 105

WOLFRAM FOR SALE.—About TWENTY TONS of this MINERAL are NOW READY for SAMPLING at EAST POOL MINE, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL. For inspection or taking samples, application should be made to the agents on the mine. Tenders for the same, addressed to the committee of management at the mine, will be received up to the end of May proximo, when the party whose offer is approved will be duly advised thereof. The committee will not engage to accept the highest offer.—East Pool Mines, April 15, 1861. 106

FOR SALE, the BRYNGLAS SILVER-LEAD MINE, situate near Ponterwydd, and about three miles from the Devil's Bridge, and twelve miles from the port of Aberystwith, Cardiganshire.

The above mine has been worked by the present proprietors for nearly three years, and the machinery for pumping, crushing, and dressing the ore is of the very best description, and in perfect working order.

Upwards of £5000 has been expended in the erection of the machinery and the development of the mine. The shaft is sunk 26 fms. In the level in the bottom the lode is worth from 15 to 20 cwts. per fm. The lode in the 20 fm. level is also worth from 15 to 20 cwts. per fm. There is an abundant supply of water, and the royalty is moderate.—For further particulars, apply to the Secretary, at the offices, Claremont Hill, Shrewsbury. 107

VALUABLE COAL MINES IN YORKSHIRE.—TO BE LET, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, the VALUABLE COAL MINES under 400 acres of the LEDSTONE ESTATE, near PONTEFRACT, on the north side of the River Aire, opposite Castleford, and within 10 miles of the populous and flourishing town of Leeds.

The River Aire runs from Leeds to Goole and Selby, along the south side of the property, so that a railway from the colliery to the river would pass over the estate free of any wayleave charge, and thus afford a very easy and cheap transit for the coals.

A bore-hole has been put down on the property, and two seams of coal proved, one at about 30 fms. from the surface, and the other at 69 fms., the latter being 5 ft. 11 in. in thickness. Other seams are known to exist, having been worked at collieries a little to the west of this property.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. Thomas E. Forster, 7, Ellison-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 108

TO IRONFOUNDERS.—J. IRELAND, FOUNDRY ENGINEER, begs to CALL the ATTENTION of IRONFOUNDERS to his PATENT UPPER TUYERE CUPOLA FURNACE, which EFFECTS a SAVING of from THIRTY to FIFTY PER CENT. in cokes, and melts the metal in much less time, without any additional labour or expense. Full particulars and testimonials can be had upon application at his office, 21, Moreton-street, Strangeways, Manchester. 109

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.

STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT.
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET [WIRE, &c.
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. 110

METALLURGICAL OFFICE.—A. VIMEUX AND CO., 3, RUE DAVAL, BOULEVARD BEAUMARCHAIS, PARIS, are in a position to give every information respecting the solvency of any individual or firm connected with metallurgical industry in France.

Price for a single report .... 2s. 6d.
Price for more than ten, each.......................... 2s. 0d.

Debts collected, and disputed claims negociated. The establishment of this office, the operations of which have been already fully appreciated, is of incontestable utility to the whole of the metal trade. Discretion, punctuality, activity, and rigorous enquiry may be depended upon. Correspondent, Mr. E. Vimeux, 80, Upper Stamford-street, London. Postage stamps may be sent in payment. 111

TO ADVENTURERS IN FOREIGN MINES.—Mr. HARRY THOMAS VERRAN, of PLACENTIA, NEWFOUNDLAND, who has had considerable experience (under the tuition of his father, and in connection with many other experienced Mining Engineers) is ready to UNDERTAKE the EXAMINATION and REPORTING upon MINERAL PROPERTIES in Newfoundland, the United States, or any other country, where his services may prove useful to capitalists. The greatest confidence may be placed in Mr. Verran, who will use his best judgment in giving reliable information to those who may repose confidence in him.

Placentia, Newfoundland, March 18, 1861. 112

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENTS EFFECTED in the FUNDS, BANKS, INSURANCE, MINES, and RAILWAYS, by Messrs. FULLER AND CO., No. 8, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Mining investment affords to the capitalist a safe and profitable security, paying from 12½ to 20 per cent. Dividends are paid quarterly, free from risk, and exempt from heavy responsibilities, such as banking, &c.

Messrs. Fuller and Co., being in daily communication and correspondence with men of high scientific and practical experience, have the means of obtaining the most correct information as to the future prospects of the principal mines in the kingdom.

Progressive Mine Shares frequently advance from 1 to 500 per cent.; a judicious selection of which cannot fail to repay all who invest, and of becoming permanently profitable. Information obtained and advice given, either personally or by letter, as to sound legitimate investment.—Office hours from Ten till Five o'clock. 113

Now in the press, price 5s.,

SPARGO'S STATISTICS OF AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

⁂ Early applications are required to secure copies. 114

MINES AND MINING.

STATISTICS OF AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

Illustrated by Maps, Plans, and Sections of the Principal Mining Districts in the two counties.

By Mr. THOMAS SPARGO,

Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London.

It contains detailed particulars of the indications and prospects of all the important mines in the two counties, with annual statistical returns, and dividends paid by each; sections and diagrams of the most productive districts, with explanatory notes upon each; as also a map of Cornwall, showing its area and population.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The mine proprietors of the Western counties have good reason to congratulate themselves that so able an advocate of British Mining as Mr. Thomas Spargo has devoted his energies to the extension of mining literature; while capitalists embarking in mine adventure will thank him for placing requisite and very desirable knowledge so immediately within their reach. Under the title of "The Statistics of and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon," Mr. Spargo has issued a manual of statistics and instructive details which cannot fail to be useful to those seeking information. That his explanations may be more readily comprehended, he has illustrated his work with a series of very neatly executed maps of the several mining districts to which he refers.—*Mining Journal.*

The work altogether forms an acceptable addition to the existing stock of mining literature, and may be commended to the attention of those who wish to extend their acquaintance with this branch of our home industry.—*Daily News.*

Mr. Spargo's "Statistics of and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall and Devon," deserves to be perused by all parties who are interested in these investments, and the facts and opinions presented appear to be stated in a fair and candid manner.—*Herald.*

Mr. Spargo's Statistics is full of information useful to parties associated either practically or commercially with mining undertakings.—*Star.*

An instructive publication, deserving of every encouragement.—*Daily Telegraph.*

We recommend this work as a guide to the mines of Cornwall and Devon.—*Chronicle.*

The pamphlet is worthy the attention of all engaged in mining speculations.—*Post.*

It contains in a compressed, but still comprehensive form, all the information requisite to guide an adventurer in the selection of mines for legitimate investment.—*Welshman.*

From these the mining speculator may arrive at a correct judgment on all mining undertakings.—*Shropshire Conservative.*

No adventurer should enter upon any mining undertaking until he has carefully studied this pamphlet. He will find it a true guide when seeking for a profitable investment.—*Durham County Advertiser.*

A work of rare merit, filled with original matter, concise but comprehensive, and will be found of inestimable value to parties desirous of investing capital in mining undertakings.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

A guide to safe investments, and should be consulted by an intended investor before purchasing shares in any mining undertaking.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

It contains accurate information upon all points demanding consideration, and as the work of a practical miner may be confidently relied upon.—*Devonport and Plymouth Telegraph.*

This work will prove of great utility to all who are concerned in mining operations.—*Chester Courant.*

This little work is of inestimable value to all persons interested in the mining operations of the country.—*Blackburn Times.*

We earnestly recommend the consideration of Mr. Spargo's book to all mining speculators.—*Hereford Journal.*

This work should be read by every man interested in mining adventures.—*Edinburgh Evening Post.*

An excellent practical treatise upon an important staple of our commerce, the mines of Cornwall.—*Langport Herald.*

We recommend this pamphlet to the attentive consideration of our readers.—*Halifax Courier.*

We earnestly recommend the work to our readers.—*Lynn Record.*

This work ought to have attentive consideration, and when acted upon will prove a safe guide to all investors in mining undertakings.—*Oldham Chronicle.*

Mr. Spargo's practical work affords the means of obtaining such knowledge as cannot fail to guide the reader to safe investments.—*Lincolnshire Herald.*

115

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE. 116

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE.

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THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.

Apply to the Secretary, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham. 118

NORTH CENTRAL WAGON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM. RAILWAY WAGONS TO BE LET.

Application to be made to Mr. Barras, Secretary, North Central Wagon Company, Howard-street, Rotherham. 119

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS, CROWN TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE.

WAREHOUSE,—81, UPPER GROUND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.

The Original Inventors and First Manufacturers of the Patent Wrought-Iron Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c. Enamelled Tubing, and Glazed ditto. Russell and Howell's Homogeneous Tubes. And agents for G. F. Muntz's Solid Brass Tubes. Every variety of fittings. Trade mark, ♔ 120

LLOYD AND LLOYD, ALBION TUBE WORKS BIRMINGHAM,

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, AND STATIONARY BOILERS.

IMPROVED HOMOGENEOUS METAL TUBES.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TUBES AND FITTINGS FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER, PLAIN, GALVANISED AND ENAMELLED.

GUN-METAL STEAM GLAND COCKS, WATER GAUGES, &c. 121

FARRAR'S PATENT STEEL COMPANY, WARDSEND STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, MANUFACTURERS of BEST CAST STEEL, MALLEABLE and MILD STEEL CASTINGS, SUPERIOR CAST-STEEL FILES, &c., CALL the ATTENTION of ENGINEERS and all users of FIRST-CLASS STEEL to the GREAT SUPERIORITY of STEEL MANUFACTURED under this PATENT. Prices:—

First quality .... £50 per ton.
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Third quality .... 30 „ 122

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TRADE MARK.
Manufactory,
Wardsend Steel Works,
SHEFFIELD.

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SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS of HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING the STRENGTH of STEEL with the MALLEABILITY of COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to Shortridge, Howell, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. Harvey and Co., 12, Haymarket, London. 123

IMPORTANT TO THE IRON TRADE.—By the AID of J. BROAD'S PATENT APPARATUS for ECONOMISING COAL and OTHER FUEL in BLAST FURNACES, EVERY AVAILABLE PARTICLE of SMALL FUEL MAY BE so USED as to be nearly equal in efficiency to large coal and coke.—17, Belgrave-terrace, Villa-road, Handsworth, near Birmingham. 124

CORNISH BORER STEEL.—Upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MINES are SUPPLIED with this STEEL, and the DEMAND for it is RAPIDLY INCREASING.—For terms, apply to R. Mushet and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

London Agent:—Mr. W. T. Hendry, 71, Cannon-street West, E.C. 125

TO COAL OWNERS AND COKE BURNERS.

MACKWORTH'S PATENT COAL WASHER, OR PURIFIER.—This MACHINE will EXTRACT the SHALE and ALL HEAVY IMPURITIES from SMALL COAL at a COST of TWOPENCE PER TON.—For particulars and references, apply to the makers, A. and T. Fry, Temple-gate Works, Bristol; or to Mr. Jos. Rider, Basinghall-street, Leeds. 126

WIRE-ROPE TESTING.

PUBLIC TEST of A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S PATENT WIRE-ROPE at LIVERPOOL, February 27, 1861.

[From the *Daily Post* of March 1, 1861.]

On Wednesday, the 27th of February, a series of EXPERIMENTS on WIRE-ROPE took place at the Corporation Testing Works, King's Dock. The specimens tested were manufactured by the well-known firm of A. J. Hutchings and Co., of Millwall, London, the Contractors to the Lords of the Admiralty and various foreign Governments, the character of whose rope is so well known in this country, as well as all parts of the Continent. Capt. Ducraft, of H.M.S. *Hastings*, and a number of other gentlemen connected with shipping, were present to witness the experiments, all of which were considered highly satisfactory, and in every respect sustained the reputation of the manufacturers. The following are the results of the experiments:—

An 8 in. rope bore 70 tons WITHOUT BREAKING.

Circumference and breaking strain.

2¼	2⅝	3	3½	3⅝	4	4½
10¾ tons	14 tons	20 tons	27 tons	29 tons	32¾ tons	45½ tons

N.B.—The 2¼, 3, and 4 in. ropes were the sizes actually tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

THE ABOVE ROPES ARE FOR COLLIERY USE.

Size. Inches.	Hutchings and Co.'s wire-rope for ships' rigging. Tested Feb. 27, 1861.	Newall and Co.'s Test of Oct. 29, 1860.	Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s Test, Oct. 29, 1860.
2	5 tons 15 cwts.	—	—
2⅝	11 „ 14 „	7 tons 15 cwts.	8 tons 16 cwts.
3⅜	16 „ 10 „	—	—
3½	22 „ 8 „	—	18 „ 5 „
3⅝	23 „ 10 „	16 „ 10 „	—
4	29 „ 10 „	18 „ 15 „	—
4½	37 „ 15 „	--	26 „ 10 „

N.B.—The 2, 3⅜, and 4 in. ropes were the actual sizes tested. The remaining sizes and strains are comparative.

The above tests certified by Mr. M'Donald the Superintendent of the Corporation Testing Works, Liverpool. 127

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO., MANUFACTURERS OF HEMP AND MANILLA CORDAGE, AND IMPROVED PATENT NON-TWISTED WIRE-ROPE, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

G. B. & Co. beg to intimate that they use nothing but Bradley's long-drawn charcoal wire in the manufacture of pit and incline ropes. The quality of this article is well-known, and its superiority was fully proved at a PUBLIC TEST of WIRE ROPE, instituted by Messrs. R. S. Newall and Co., at Liverpool, on October 29th, 1860, on which occasion G. B. and Co.'s samples averaged 13 per cent. over their trade card, and were the strongest of all the samples from various manufacturers then tested.—See *Mining Journal*, Oct. 29, 1860. 128

HEMP AND WIRE-ROPES.

JOHN STEPHENS AND SON, HEMP AND WIRE-ROPE WORKS, ASHFIELD, FALMOUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS of FLAT and ROUND HEMP and WIRE-ROPES, GUIDE RODS for SHAFTS, GALVANISED WIRE SIGNAL LINE and STRAND FENCING, &c., for MINES, RAILWAYS, &c.

A first-class medal was awarded to John Stephens and Son for their manufactures, by the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, in 1860. 129

FRANCIS MORTON AND CO., LIVERPOOL, INVITE ATTENTION to the REDUCED PRICES of their best prepared, close laid, GALVANISED CABLE SIGNAL CORDS, for COLLIERIES, MINES, RAILWAYS, &c. Prices, delivered direct from their manufactory, Liverpool:—

No. 0 0, for deep pits, 13s. 6d. per 100 yards. No. 0, for deep pits, 11s. 6d. per 100 yards. No. 1, for shallow pits, 10s. 6d. per 100 yards. GALVANISED SIDE PULLEYS, with brass wheels, for No. 0 0 signal cord, 6s. 3d. a dozen. No. 0 and 1 signal cord, 5s. 6d. a dozen. SIGNAL BELLS, extra strong, 30s. each. Ditto small size, 20s. IMPROVED DRY HAIR FELTS, for boilers, &c., in long lengths, 9½d. to 1s. 7d. a yard. ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. a square foot.

FRANCIS MORTON AND CO.,
MANUFACTORY AND HEAD OFFICES,—LIVERPOOL.
LONDON OFFICE,—19, PARLIAMENT STREET, WESTMINSTER. 130

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS—REDUCTION IN SCALE OF PREMIUMS.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY ISSUES POLICIES of GUARANTEE, at reduced rates, for officials in or under the Treasury Customs, Inland Revenue, Board of Trade, Poor-Law Board, Admiralty, and other public departments, and for bank and railway clerks and persons in commercial employments.

Further reductions on the combination of life assurance with guarantee. Annuities granted on favourable terms.

Forms and every information may be obtained at the chief office, No. 2, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London. 131

TO CAPITALISTS.—Messrs. LEICESTER AND CO., INSPECTORS and VALUERS of MINES, &c., MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to SELECT and INVEST CAPITAL in MINING PROPERTIES, for which they charge 2½ per cent.; and they also COLLECT and TRANSMIT the DIVIDENDS, charging £5 per cent. on their amount. Messrs. Leicester and Co. earnestly call the attention of capitalists to the many opportunities they possess of investing, to pay from £50 to £150 per cent. per annum. Sums under £50 will be charged extra. All remittances must be made through our agent, Mr. Richard Middleton, *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London; or direct through our bankers, the Union Bank of Australia. 132

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, including ironwork for a water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, 2½ ft. breast. They also MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world. Steam boilers and chains warranted of the best description. 133

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of Prof. DEVILLE'S METHOD of PRODUCING PURE ALUMINIUM, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works here, both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINIUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860. 134

TO COLLIERY PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c.

ARTHUR AND JAMES RIGG, PATENTEES AND MAKERS,
GEORGE STREET, CHESTER. 135

VENTILATION OF MINES.—ELLIS LEVER INVITES the ATTENTION of OWNERS, VIEWERS, and MANAGERS of COLLIERIES to his recently IMPROVED MATERIAL for BRATTICING and MAKING TRAP DOORS, in the working of coal mines. It is made in every width, and in various qualities, prices of which may be had on application.

For the VENTILATION of SHAFTS, and for CONVEYING AIR to the various UNDERGROUND WORKINGS of MINES, Ellis Lever has contrived and introduced a VERY SERVICEABLE DESCRIPTION of WATER-PROOF and AIR-PROOF TUBES, from 1 to 6 ft. diameter, and in unlimited lengths.

Further information may be had on application to the manufacturer, Ellis Lever, West Gorton Works, Manchester.

"The Railway and the Mine."—Lever's Illustrated Year-Book for 1861, price 2s. 6d., may be had in London of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all booksellers throughout the kingdom. 136

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH DAVEY, and PRYOR who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE *has now a thread wrought into its centre*, which, being patent right, infallibly *distinguishes it from all imitations*, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address,—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall. 137

MINING AND CANNON FUZES.—ABEL'S FUZE, FOR FIRING MINES, CANNON, &c., BY MAGNETO ELECTRICITY.

Orders executed by Wm. Ladd, 11 and 12, Beak-street, Regent-street, W., appointed sole manufacturer by permission of the Secretary of State for War. 138

DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER, MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY, BROTHERS, AND CO., NANCEKUKE POWDER WORKS, TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL.

This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—Its COMBUSTION is SLOWER and MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, is LESS DANGEROUS, and it generally BURSTS MORE ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING the SAME SPACE, but WEIGHING from TWENTY to THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than other powder, EFFECTING an IMPORTANT SAVING.

Davey, Brothers, and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers against the efforts of interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined. 139

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS "MOVING CYLINDER" STEAM HAMMERS, from 5 cwts. to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers shipbuilders, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs.

BAIN AND WYLIE (Successors to John Condie).
Shields Ironworks, 330, Eglinton-street, Glasgow. 140

PATENT BITUMINIZED GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE PIPES.—These PIPES POSSESS all the PROPERTIES NECESSARY for the CONVEYANCE of GAS and WATER, and also for DRAINAGE PURPOSES—viz., GREAT STRENGTH, GREAT DURABILITY, and PERFECT INOXIDABILITY, and being non-conductors are not affected by frost, like metal pipes. They are proved to resist a pressure of 220 lbs. on the square inch (equal to 500 ft. head of water), are only one-fourth the weight, and considerably cheaper than iron pipes. They are made in 7 ft. lengths, and the joinings are simple and inexpensive. These pipes have been in use in France, Spain, and Italy nearly three years, where the demand for them is very great. The opinions of the press on a public test at the Houses of Parliament, before a large number of engineers and other scientific gentlemen, may be had, with further particulars, at the office of the company, on application to Mr. Alex. Young, 67, Mark-lane, London, where sample pipes may be obtained for trial. 141

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent. 14

INCRUSTATION OF STEAM BOILERS.—EASTON'S PATENT BOILER FLUID EFFECTUALLY REMOVES and PREVENTS INCRUSTATION in STEAM BOILERS, WITHOUT INJURY to the METAL, with GREAT SAVING in FUEL, and with LESS LIABILITY to ACCIDENT from EXPLOSION. It is used by Her Majesty's Steam Storeships, Woolwich Arsenal, Honourable Corporation of Trinity House, Tower of London, by the principal Steam Packet Companies of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, &c., and by engineers and manufacturers throughout the country. Testimonials from eminent engineers, boiler makers, and manufacturers, with full particulars, will be forwarded on application to P. S. Easton and G. Springfield, sole manufacturers and patentees, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, Wapping-wall, London, E.

Agents:—Liverpool, Mr. J. McInnes; Hull, Messrs. A. H. Fleming and Co.; Southampton, Mr. J. Clark; Birmingham, Mr. Adam Dixon; Belfast, Mr. W. T. Matier, C.E.; Nottingham, Mr. G. D. Hughes; Glasgow, Mr. W. Mutrie.—Foreign: Rio de Janeiro, Messrs. Miers Brothers and Maylor; Odessa and South Russia, Mr. W. Baxter; Hamburg, M. August Möller.

Mr. Easton has rendered steam navigation a decided service. If his fluid only effects a part of what is said in his testimonials, then it is worth a trial by every steamship owner in the world.—*Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal*, Dec. 28, 1860.

Messrs. Easton and Springfield have patented and are now manufacturing a fluid which, although it has been subjected to the severest tests, appears to give universal satisfaction.—*Mining Journal*, Dec. 22, 1860.

The most effectual, economical, and simple preventive of incrustation known.—*Commercial Daily List.* 14

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CORES, CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED with INDIA RUBBER at £5 per mile and upwards. CORES WARRANTED to STAND the USUAL TEST for INSULATION. Further particulars as to price of cores, cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.

Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order. 14

EBONITE!—TELEGRAPH INSULATORS made of EBONITE. EBONITE in SHEET, TUBES, and RODS, or manufactured into various articles of utility and ornament, being calculated to supersede metal, hard woods, and ivory at present in use.

INDIA RUBBER.—INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING in ROPE, SHEET, RINGS, &c., intended for railway and machinery appliances, unvulcanised and vulcanised.

S. W. SILVER AND CO., 3 and 4, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, E.C.
(Opposite the London Tavern).
WORKS—SILVERTOWN, ESSEX, opposite Her Majesty's Dockyards, Woolwich. 14

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, respectfully SOLICIT a VISIT to their magnificent ESTABLISHMENT. The ground floor is more particularly devoted to the display of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and FINE GOLD CHAINS.

The SILVER PLATE DEPARTMENT is in the gallery of the building, and consists of every article requisite for the table and sideboard.

In the magnificent show-rooms is displayed a large and beautiful stock of ARGENTINE PLATE, the manufacture of which has stood the test of 20 years' experience.

Sarl and Sons have also fitted up a separate show-room for the display of DRAWING and DINING ROOM CLOCKS of the most exquisite designs. Books containing drawings and prices may be had upon application.

SARL AND SONS, 17 and 18, CORNHILL, LONDON. 1

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,
SAILING FROM
LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.
FOR MELBOURNE.

Ship.	Captain.	Register.	Burthen.	To sail.
EMPRESS OF THE SEAS	Bragg	1656	5000	May 25.
EMPIRE OF PEACE	Calvert	1540	4600	June 20.
BLUE JACKET	White	1559	4750	July 20.

Owing to the tides, the May packet will sail on the 25th.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their famous passages, and the unswerving punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the day previous to advertised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. Wilson and Chambers, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street; or Seymour, Peacock, and Co., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Willox's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps. 1

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES OF A MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena, &c., who has devoted 15 years to the study and Treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, and Indigestion, will send free, for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, containing his highly successful mode of treatment, with necessary instructions by which sufferers may obtain a cure. Post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, from the author's residence, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C. 1

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock†	2 6 8	5⅝	5⅝ 5⅞	12 3 6	0 4 0	Mar. 1861
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just†	20 10 0	50		30 10 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1861
200	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	91 5 0	190		443 5 0	2 10 0	Feb. 1860
2000	Bronfloyd (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	4 0 0	7⅛		0 4 0	0 2 0	Jan. 1860
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	12 10 0	26		14 0 0	2 10 0	Oct. 1860
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan†	15 0 0	90	87½ 90	269 10 0	2 0 0	Feb. 1861
2048	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	3 10 0	3½	3½ 4	0 19 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1860
200	Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardigansh.	33 0 0	33		9 0 0	4 0 0	April, 1861
50000	Connorree (copper, sulphur) [L. £1]	1 0 0	17s.		0 0 9	0 0 9	July, 1860
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 0 9	20	20 21	0 8 0	0 8 0	May, 1861
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	25		7½ per cent.	—	Half-yrly.
350000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	24		1 per cent.	—	Half-yrly.
1055	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer*	8 0 0	27		5 3 0	0 4 0	Mar. 1861
867	Cwm Erfin (lead) Cardiganshire	7 10 0	16¼		4 8 0	0 15 0	Mar. 1861
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire*	60 0 0	240		222 10 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1861
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180		137 0 0	10 0 0	June, 1860
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist.* [S.E.]	1 0 0	345		746 0 0	7 0 0	Mar. 1861
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne*	128 17 6	510		618 10 0	8 0 0	April, 1861
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	102½	97½ 100	77 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1861
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	19½	24	0 7 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1861
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire*	32 0 0	67		75 10 0	1 0 0	April, 1861
2048	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0	—		0 5 0	0 5 0	July, 1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0	38		19 13 4	1 0 0	Dec. 1859
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0	5		41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1860
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)†	25 0 0	35		61 8 3	1 0 0	Dec. 1860
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4¼		0 5 0	0 2 6	Mar. 1861
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth*	0 14 6	5		7 13 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1861
1798	Great Wheal Fortune, Breage	18 6 0	12	11½ 12½	0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1860
5908	Great Wh. Vor (tin, cp.), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	7		0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1861
1024	Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	29	37 39	12 10 0	1 15 0	Feb. 1861
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 2	—		6 15 0	0 15 0	Feb. 1861
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	125	97½ 102½	1091 0 0	5 0 0	May, 1860
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales*	[illegible] 15 0	125		370 10 0	3 0 0	April, 1861
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6	[illegible]	7 7⅛	0 16 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1861
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0	[illegible]		2 1 0	0 2 6	May, 1860
1800	Minera Mining Co. [L.], (ld.), Wrexham	25 0 0	180		66 15 9	3 17 6	Feb. 1861
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	14⅝	[illegible]	14 0 11	0 4 10	Jan. 1860
640	Mount Pleasant, Mold	4 0 0	25		12 15 7	1 0 0	Mar. 1861
1366	North Grambler, Redruth	2 7 6	6½	6 6½	0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1861
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1 3 0	4½		0 2 0	0 2 0	May, 1860
5000	Orsedd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 8	1¼		0 6 6	0 0 9	Mar. 1861
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	9½	8¾ 9	35 19 6	0 5 0	Mar. 1861
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		5 0 0	5 0 0	Jan. 1860
200	Phœnix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	100 0 0	435		394 10 0	50 0 0	Nov. 1860
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	—	5		6 9 6	0 15 0	April, 1861
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant† [S.E.]	10 6 7	42	41 43	58 15 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1861
16	Rhosesmor	50 0 0	—		1250 0 0	100 0 0	
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinear	15 0 0	22	20 22	33 10 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1860
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer* [S.E.]	1 5 0	305		341 0 0	5 0 0	Mar. 1861
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall*	8 0 0	41		102 10 0	1 0 0	Mar. 1861
496	South Wheal Frances, Illogan* [S.E.]	18 18 9	135	132½ 137½	354 5 0	1 0 0	May, 1861
280	Spearne Moor (tin, copper), St. Just	31 17 9	47½		8 15 0	1 10 0	Mar. 1861
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives†	8 0 0	35	37 39	483 5 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1861
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0	2¼	2 2¼	5 6 0	0 2 6	Jan. 1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	5⅝	5⅜ 5⅝	10 8 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1861
6000	Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	—	2¼		0 13 6	0 3 0	Mar. 1860
572	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	13	12 14	7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	57 10 0	100		46 4 0	0 4 0	Feb. 1861
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 10	20		8 15 0	1 0 0	Jan. 1861
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	18	17½ 18½	21 2 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		11 10 0	3 0 0	Oct. 1860
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]*	5 0 0	69	67½ 70	94 11 3	2 10 0	Mar. 1861
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	57 0 0	62		45 0 0	1 0 0	May, 1860
6100	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	5		0 12 0	0 3 0	Jan. 1861
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]*	47 10 0	355	340 350	298 0 0	10 0 0	April, 1861
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan* [S.E.]	5 2 6	100	92½ 97½	568 10 0	2 0 0	April, 1861
256	Wheal Buller (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0	107½	110	927 0 0	2 0 0	Mar. 1861
500	Wheal Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	—	182½	170 180	89 10 0	5 0 0	April, 1861
2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperries	2 5 0	8		0 10 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1861
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0	90		2400 10 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	18		10 10 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1860
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2	11½		8 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1860
4800	Wheal Ludcott (lead), St. Ive	2 10 8	4	3¾ 4	1 4 0	0 4 0	Dec. 1860
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]†	9 17 6	55	52½ 55½	66 10 0	1 10 0	Feb. 1861
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	440		280 5 0	7 0 0	June, 1860
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]†	8 0 0	13	12 13	53 7 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1861
80	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	300		270 13 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1861
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0	67½		41 17 6	2 12 6	Mar. 1861

[* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.]

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	1 10 0	30		0 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1859
5120	Alfred Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	2 17 1	2½	2⅛ 2⅜	20 3 0	0 2 6	April, 1859
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0	12		12 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3 0 0	3¼		3 0 0	3 0 0	April, 1856
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L. £5]	0 15 0	5½		0 4 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1859
6000	Charlotte United, Perranuthnoe	1 16 2	1	⅞ 1	0 13 0	0 1 6	Sept. 1859
2000	Collacombe (copper), Lamerton	5 0 0	12		3 5 0	0 8 0	Dec. 1857
256	Condurrow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0	85		85 0 0	2 0 0	June, 1857
256	Copper Hill (copper) Redruth	48 0 0	87½		2 10 0	2 10 0	Sept. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 16 3	6		0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1859
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gulval	37 14 0	11	9½ 10	16 7 6	1 10 0	Mar. 1857
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2 1 0	1	¾ 1	0 13 6	0 2 0	Sept. 1857
2048	East Falmouth (sil.-ld.), Kenwyn, Kea	2 10 0	2½		0 7 6	0 2 6	Jan. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	400		305 0 0	2 10 0	Aug. 1858
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	11 17 6	6		0 5 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1854
6000	General Mining Co. for Irel. (cop., ld.)	4 0 0	5⅝	5⅞	1 0 8	0 3 3	June, 1853
486	Grambler and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	47 19 0	17		23 0 0	1 0 0	July, 1860
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100 0 0	110		221 10 0	7 10 0	Feb. 1857
200	Herward United (lead), Flintshire	40 0 0	31		3 0 0	1 10 0	July, 1860
6000	Hingston Down Con. (cop.), Cals. [S.E.]	4 15 6	2¼	2 2¼	2 16 0	0 2 6	Nov. 1856
5000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	4 3 6	1¼	1¼	0 6 0	0 2 0	Feb. 1860
20	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200		1420 0 0	50 0 0	June, 1857
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35		56 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1858
5000	North Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	2 2 6	½	8s. 9s.	0 5 0	0 2 6	June, 1859
700	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	16 0 0	19		157 0 0	4 0 0	Sept. 1853
1024	Rosewarne and Herland United	10 10 0	⅜		2 10 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1859
12000	Sortridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 14 0	11s.	9s. 10s.	0 10 0	0 2 6	July, 1857
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	285		60 0 0	20 0 0	June, 1855
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2 5 0	⅞	¾	0 3 6	0 1 0	Feb. 1858
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	50 0 0	35		80 5 0	2 10 0	April, 1860
20000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6	9s.	7s. 9s.	0 5 9	0 1 0	July, 1858
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	14 15 0	3¾		33 1 9	0 10 0	April, 1857
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15 0 0	16		4 0 0	1 0 0	Feb. 1859
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7 7 6	2⅜	2¼	0 5 0	0 5 0	Mar. 1858
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranuthnoe	1 4 0	4		1 12 0	0 7 6	Nov. 1859
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 12 6	1¼	1¼	0 18 6	0 2 0	July, 1860
430	Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron	33 0 0	7		31 0 0	1 0 0	Sept. 1856
1024	Wheal Margery (tin, copper)	15 3 0	7½	6½ 7½	0 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1860
396	Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	58 10 0	75		131 15 0	1 10 0	Dec. 1859
1040	Wh. Trelawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	14	13½ 14½	43 15 0	1 0 0	Oct. 1860
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinear	12 2 6	5		10 2 6	0 7 6	Jan. 1854
4096	Wheal Wrey Consols (lead), St. Ive	3 1 6	¾		2 12 6	0 2 6	Dec. 1857

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	130		260 0 0	5 0 0	Feb. 1861
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	41	39 41	96 12 0	2 0 0	Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Mining Company, Chili [S.E.]	16 0 0	10	7 9	6 8 0	0 5 0	Jan. 1861
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7½ per cent.	—	Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	3⅜		1 2 6	0 5 0	Feb. 1861
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	26	24 25	17 5 0	0 15 0	Jan. 1861
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	2⅜	2⅛ 2⅜	0 6 0	0 2 0	Dec. 1860
15000	Linares (ld.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	9	8½ 9	8 2 10	0 6 8	Mar. 1861
10000	Lusitanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2¼	1⅞ 2	0 17 3	0 2 6	Aug. 1860
103815	Mariquita and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	½	¼ ½	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	⅞	⅝ ⅞	0 3 0	0 1 0	Jan. 1860
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	32½	32½ 33½	40 15 0	2 0 0	Dec. 1860
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1½		0 2 0	0 2 0	June, 1860

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends	Per Share.	Last Paid.
10000	Alten and Quænangen Uni. (cop.) [L. £5]	4 10 0	3		4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1858
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min., &c., N. Ze. [L. £5]	3 10 0	3½		15 per cent.		May, 1859
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	6	3 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	June, 1855
43174	Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S.E.] Av.	28 5 0	6½	5½ 5¾	1 16 6	0 4 0	Feb. 1853

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1¼	1 1¼	Sept. 1858
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅜	⅜	Dec. 1860
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	8½		Feb. 1859
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—		Jan. 1859
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	0 17 6	⅜		Jan. 1861
10000	Copiapo Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8½		Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾		Fully paid.
30000	East Kongsberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 0 0	12s.	⅝ ¾	April, 1861
20000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0	1¼		July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		Fully paid.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	2¾	2½ 2¾	Fully paid.
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	1¼	1⅛ 1¼	
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	—		Fully paid.
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. £2]	0 10 0	¾		June, 1860
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. £1]	0 7 6	½		Mar. 1861
60000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	¼		Fully paip.
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	1		Nov. 1858
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 12 6	⅜		June, 1860
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	0 10 0	1½		April, 1861
80000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅜	¼ ⅜	Nov. 1858
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	—		May, 1860
50000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L. £1]	0 10 0	⅝		Mar. 1860
25000	Victor Emanuel, Val d'Ossola, Piedmont [L.]	1 0 0	1⅞		Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	—		Oct. 1859
12000	Wheal Ellen, South Australia [L. £5]	2 10 0	2¾		Nov. 1860
35425	Wheal Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	18s.		Fully paid.
[illegible]	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	¾	⅝ ¾	Fully paid.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4825	Abbey Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	2 7 0	1		Nov. 1860
1000	Allt-y-Crib (lead)	1 5 0	2		
4000	Allt-y-Maen (lead) [L. £1]	0 5 0	12s.		July, 1859
10000	Angarrack (copper), Phillack	1 1 6	1½		June, 1859
5000	Ashburton Consols (copper)	—	¼		No call.
1000	Ashburton United (cop., tin)	11 10 0	14½	14 16	Mar. 1860
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 15 0	4		Aug. 1860
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	1 18 6	6s.	5s. 6s.	April, 1861
4000	Beneathwood (lead), Linkin.	1 14 6	12s.		Nov. 1860
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland	1 0 0	1¼		
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phœnix [L.]	2 0 0	2¼		Fully paid.
200	Billins (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	22	20 22	Feb. 1861
1248	Boscaswell (tin), Penzance	6 5 0	8		Dec. 1860
2280	Boscundle (tin, cp.), St. Austell	6 15 0	4		Sept. 1860
160	Bosorne & Bollowall, St. Just	6 5 0	10		Dec. 1860
123	Bosweddan and Wheal Castle	32 0 0	—		Nov. 1858
5000	Bosworthan (tin), Sancreed	1 0 0	1½		June, 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton	1 0 0	1⅛		
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L. 30s.]	1 0 0	1½		Jan. 1861
4000	Brookwood	1 5 0	3		Mar. 1861
1200	Brynfelin [L.] [600 £1, 600 £5 pd.]	—	—		April, 1861
500	Bryn Gwiog (lead), Flint	4 0 0	37½	32 34	Oct. 1859
2000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgo.	5 2 0	4½	4 4½	Mar. 1861
5850	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	0 15 0	⅞	1 1⅛	Feb. 1861
6380	Buller and Basset Unit. (cop.)	3 2 6	1½		Mar. 1861
1200	Buller and Bertha (copper)	5 10 0	2½	2½	Feb. 1861
2448	Bwlch (sil.-ld), Cardiganshire	4 9 0	1½		Nov. 1860
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0	½	9s. 11s.	Dec. 1860
915	Calvadnack, Wendron	18 5 0	5¼		Mar. 1861
1000	Camborne Consols (copper)	16 0 0	8		Aug. 1860
4600	Camborne Vean & Wh. Francis	6 17 4	2	1⅞ 2	Mar. 1861
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	21 0 0	10	9 10	April, 1861
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10]	7 0 0	9		Feb. 1860
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7	17	17 18	Sept. 1860
4370	Carnewas (ld., cop.), Mawgan	0 18 0	¾	½ ¾	May, 1860
3000	Carn Vivian (tin, cop., lead)	1 19 6	2½		April, 1861
7000	Carrack Dews	2 16 0	1	⅞ 1	April, 1861
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 7	3		Dec. 1860
10000	Carway and Duffryn [L.]	5 0 0	5		Fully paid.
20000	Carysfort (cop., ld.) [L. £2½]	0 10 0	[illegible]		Mar. 1859
25000	Casara (lead), Carma. [L. £1]	0 8 0	9s.		Dec. 1860
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L. £1]	0 10 0	17s.		
2500	Cefn Cilcen (lead), Flintshire	1 5 0	1	⅞ 1	Sept. 1860
2000	Clara (silver-lead) [L. £4]	3 17 6	2½		Oct. 1860
984	Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cp.)	27 0 6	2		Jan. 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgecombe United	1 0 0	1⅛		Oct. 1860
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 3 0	4		July, 1860
5000	Cornubia (tin), Roche	0 10 0	1		Feb. 1861
10000	Craigton (ld.) [L. £1], Kirkcud.	0 10 0	¾		June, 1859
906	Crane (copper), Camborne	8 0 0	5	5½ 6	April, 1861
30000	Craven Moor (ld.), Yorkshire	0 10 0	¼		No call.
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	3		No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £2½]	0 17 0	9s.		Mar. 1861
2000	Crowlwm (lead), Llanidloes	1 10 0	1	⅞ 1	No call.
6000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0	3		Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	1 10 0	1⅞		Feb. 1861
4000	Cumberland Black-Lead [L.]	5 0 0	6¼		Fully paid.
7000	Cwm Afon (cp.), Festi. [L. £1]	0 19 0	—		Dec. 1860
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0	13s.		Fully paid.
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.)	1 9 0	11s.		Mar. 1861
5000	Devon Great Wheal Ellen	2 0 0	—		Mar. 1861
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	—	2		
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. £1]	0 10 0	¾		Dec. 1860
4566	Devon Wheal Buller (copper)	3 9 0	¾		May, 1861
1000	Durlo (tin), Lelant	6 12 0	6	7 8	Mar. 1861
2000	Dolcoath United [L. £5]	1 0 0	2¾		June, 1860
2048	Dulta (tin), St. Stephen's [L. £1]	0 12 6	3		April, 1861
3000	Dyfngwm (lead), Wales	12 6 6	12	9½	Sept. 1858
244	Eaglebrook (lead.), Cardigan	74 0 0	15		Mar. 1861
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper)	3 9 9	1⅝	1¾	Feb. 1861
6000	East Budnick and Mount	0 10 0	½	9s. 10s.	Jan. 1861
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 1 0	8¼	8	April, 1861
6400	East Crinnis and South Par	2 1 6	2		Jan. 1861
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	0 9 6	3½		Feb. 1861
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	0 14 6	2¾	2 2¼	April, 1861
4000	E. Gunnis Lake & S. Bedf. (cp.)	5 9 6	1⅛		Mar. 1861
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 1 5	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	Mar. 1861
6000	E. Releath (tin, cop.), Wendron	0 1 0	1		Aug. 1860
5000	E. Rosewarne (cp., tin), Gwin.	2 10 0	1½	1½	May, 1860
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	56 0 0	40		Feb. 1861
1000	E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	6 18 10	3½		Dec. 1859
1024	E. Treskerby (cop.), Redruth	3 0 0	2½		Mar. 1861
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	8 2 0	2⅛		Jan. 1861
6000	E. Wh. Ellen (sil.-ld.), St. Ive	0 1 0	⅜		July, 1860
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavis. [S.E.]	7 4 0	6⅜	6½	Nov. 1859
5700	Exmouth (sil.-ld.), Christow	5 8 0	8		Mar. 1861
6000	Fowey and Par Uni., St. Blazey	0 10 0	1⅛		Nov. 1860
5000	Fursdon (cp.), Okeham. [L. 30s.]	1 5 0	2⅛		Aug. 1860
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 4 0	14s.		April, 1861
114	Garden (tin), Morvah	16 0 0	18		Mar. 1861
1000	Garreg (lead), Flint	4 5 6	½		Mar. 1861
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 10 0	⅜	⅜	Feb. 1861
6000	Gernick (copper), Crowan	0 9 0	½		Feb. 1861
4892	Goginan (silv.-ld.) [1900 £12½, 2992 £1]		2		July, 1860
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	2 10 0	2½	2¼ 2½	Mar. 1861
2000	Goonzion, St. Neot	0 2 6	4s.		Feb. 1861
5000	Great Brigan	2 10 0	2½		Mar. 1861
4096	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ive	1 6 0	¾	¾	Feb. 1861
6000	Gt. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	2 0 0	1⅛	1 1¼	Feb. 1861
10000	Great Moelwyn Slate [L. £5]	1 10 0	—		Mar. 1861
4000	Gt. No. Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	2 5 0	2	2½ 2⅝	Jan. 1861
10104	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfd.	3 10 9	¾		Dec. 1860
6000	Gt. Retallack (sil.-ld., blende)	1 7 0	26s.	25s. 26s.	June, 1860
40000	Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun	0 10 0	¼		
10000	Great Treveddoe (copper)	0 13 0	1		Mar. 1861
6000	Gt. Tywarnhaile (cp.), [L. £5]	3 0 0	3		Jan. 1861
5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	13 18 2	¾	⅝ ¾	April, 1861
3730	Great Wheal Baddern (tin)	4 11 0	1¾		Mar. 1861
6000	Gt. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	13 0 0	4½		Mar. 1861
10000	Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0	⅝	10s. 12s.	Fully paid.
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters' Adit)	0 2 0	3¼		Mar. 1861
5000	Gurlyn (cop., tin), St. Erth	1 0 0	8s.		Feb. 1861
8634	Gwydyr Park Con., Llanrwst	0 14 9	9s.		Jan. 1860
6400	Harwood (ld.), Durham [L. £1]	0 3 0	⅜		April, 1860
7219	Hawkmoor (tin, cop.) Calstock	2 17 6	1		Mar. 1861
5000	Holmbush (ld., cp.) Callington	5 2 0	2¾	2½ 3	Sept. 1860
6000	Huckworthy Bridge (copper)	0 16 6	¼		Mar. 1861
40	Imperial Silver-Lead, Dolgelly	25 0 0	30		Mar. 1861
6000	Keswick (lead), Portinscale	4 16 0	1½		June, 1860
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	1 10 6	31s.	1½ 1⅝	April, 1861
3000	Lady Eliza (ld.), Carm. [L. £3]	2 6 0	½		Nov. 1860
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	15 12 3	4		Mar. 1861
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	32 10 0	2½		Mar. 1861
1000	Llanfair (silver-lead) [L.]	6 0 0	5		Fully paid.
8000	Llywernog United, Card. [L.]	1 16 0	1½		July, 1859
2000	Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	4 0 0	—		
4968	Maudlin Mines [2484 £6, 2484 £1 pd.]		2½		
4540	Merllyn (lead), Flint	3 10 6	¾	⅞	May, 1861
22000	Merryfield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0	¼		May, 1860
3400	Michell (lead), Flint	—	½	8s. 10s.	Mar. 1861
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.) St. Hilary	15 9 6	1		Aug. 1859
16000	Mold (lead), Flints. [L. £1]	0 17 0	⅞		Jan. 1860
6599	Molland (cop.), S. Moulton	2 6 0	2s.		Jan. 1861
5000	Nance Valley	0 5 0	1		Aug. 1860
1024	Nangiles (tin, copper), Kea	3 0 0	6		Jan. 1861
5000	Nanteos and Penrhiw [L. £4]	3 0 0	2¼		Sept. 1860
2400	Nant-y-Iago (ld.), Merioneth	3 0 0	2½	2 2½	Mar. 1861
250	Nanty Mines (ld.), Montgom.	20 0 0	—		Fully paid.
6400	Nether Heath (lead), Dufton	0 15 6	½		April, 1860
6000	New Birch Tor & Vitifer Cons.	1 6 6	2½	2 2½	July, 1860
6400	N. Crow Hill (ld.), St. Stephen	1 18 6	1¼		Feb. 1861
6000	N.E. Bertha Con. (cp.), Tavis.	0 13 0	⅝	½ ⅝	Dec. 1860
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	1 8 0	2⅜	44s. 46s.	Feb. 1861
2000	New Wheal Clifford (copper)	0 6 0	¼		Mar. 1861
6144	New Wheal Francis, Crowan	0 13 6	11s.		Feb. 1861
1024	New Wheal Hender, Crowan	2 5 0	3		Mar. 1861
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	12 0 0	55	55	Nov. 1860
2300	New Wh. Vor & E. Wh. Metal	8 10 0	—		April, 1861
2500	N. Wh. Vaddon (cop.), Marazion	0 13 0	1¼		Dec. 1860
6000	Nidderdale (ld.), Yorks. [L. £1]	0 15 0	¾		Jan. 1861
90	N. Budnick (tin, ld.), Perranz.	1 10 0	40		No call.
[illegible]	No. Budnick and West Mount	0 5 0	⅜		
[illegible]	North Buller (cop.), Redruth	20 2 6	4		Feb. 1861
[illegible]	Nor. Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	0 5 0	⅝		Nov. 1860
20000	North Devon (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	8s.		No call.
6000	North Downs (cop.), Redruth	2 3 4	4¼	4⅛ 4¼	Aug. 1859
5792	No. Downs and Wh. Rose Uni.	1 18 0	1⅜		April, 1861
2500	North Frances, (cop.) [S.E.]	12 15 0	5		Feb. 1861
8000	N. Hallenbeagle (tin, cp.) [L.]	0 7 6	2¼		April, 1861
2000	North Jane (tin, silver-lead)	2 10 0	2¾		Mar. 1861
6000	N. Laxey (ld.) I. of Man [3600 £2, 2400 £1½]		1⅛		Aug. 1860
2000	N. Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just	6 12 6	4		Aug. 1860
10000	North Minera (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	33s.	32s. 33s.	April, 1860
5000	N. Nant-y-Mwyn (ld.), [L. 10s.]	0 5 0	9s.		Jan. 1861
4096	North Rosewarne, Gwinear	0 4 6	4s. 6d.		Dec. 1860
5000	N. Trelether (sil., cp.), Padstow	1 0 0	1¼		Feb. 1860
848	N. Treskerby (cop.), St. Agnes	10 3 9	25	23 24	Dec. 1860
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop., tin) [S.E.]	1 11 0	5¼		April, 1861
1024	North Wheal Busy (cop., &c.)	8 10 5	4		Feb. 1861
1122	North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]	8 19 8	8½		Jan. 1861
4000	N. Wh. Exmouth (cop., lead)	2 5 0	½	9s. 11s.	May, 1861
2000	North Wheal Prospidnick	0 [illegible] 0	¾		Nov. 1860
5000	N. Wh. Providence (tin, cop.)	0 8 6	1⅜	1¼ 1¾	Nov. 1860
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Samp. Spiney	2 10 0	¾	⅝ ¾	Aug. 1857
4108	North Wheal Trelawny (lead)	2 19 6	¼		April, 1861
3000	North Wheal Trumpet	0 3 0	—		Sept. 1860
4000	N. Wrey (ld.), St. Ive [L. £2]	0 9 6	¾		May, 1861
4096	Okel Tor (lead), Calstock	5 1 6	2⅛		Sept. 1860
600	Old Tolgus United (cop.) Redr.	37 18 0	13	12 13	Jan. 1861
800	Pant-y-Buarth (ld.) [L. £10]	6 0 0	20		Mar. 1861
200	Pant-y-Pwydu (ld.), Flintshire	10 0 0	20		Sept. 1860
8465	Pedn-an-drea United (tin)	3 2 6	16s.	15s. 16s.	Mar. 1861
5000	Pelyn Wood (cop.), Lostwithiel	2 7 6	½		May, 1861
5000	Pendeen Consols, St. Just	3 12 0	5¾	5¼ 5½	Aug. 1860
1000	Pengenna (ld., sil.), St. Kew	4 0 0	6¼		Jan. 1860
512	Penhaldarva (lead)	16 0 0	15		Oct. 1860
800	Penhale Moor (tin, copper)	3 0 0	5¾		Feb. 1861
5000	Penhalls (tin), St. Ann's	1 4 0	5		Jan. 1860
4800	Penhauger (lead), Menheniot	0 9 0	¼		April, 1861
6000	Penrait (lead), Merioneth	2 0 0	2¼		
200	Pentre Lygan (lead) [L. £30]	20 0 0	22		Mar. 1861
6000	Penvivian, Lanivet, Cornwall	—	¼		No call.
4000	Polgear Mines, Wendron	0 15 0	⅞	¾ ⅞	Feb. 1861
6000	Polhigey Moor (tin), Wendron	1 0 0	1¼		Jan. 1861
1004	Praed Consols (tin), Lelant	3 0 0	2½		May, 1861
6400	Prideaux Wood (tin, cop.)	3 10 0	16s.		Jan. 1861
512	Polbreen (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	12		Aug. 1860
6000	Prosper Uni. (tin, cp.), St. Hilary	1 0 0	1½		June, 18[illegible]
6000	Portlemouth Consols, Devon	0 6 3	—		Nov. 18[illegible]
11789	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 8 0	¼		May, 1861
6000	Releath (tin, cop.), Crowan	1 0 0	2¼		Oct. 1860
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon	12 0 0	7½		
3000	Rhyscog (silver-lead) [L. £5]	1 0 0	1		Mar. 1861
15000	Ribden (lead), Alton [L. £1]	0 18 0	1¼		July, 1860
10000	River Tamar Copper [L.]	0 10 0	½		Sept. 1858
6000	Rosewall Hill & Ransom Utd.	2 16 0	1¾	1½ 1¾	Mar. 1861
4096	Rosewarne Consols (copper)	3 0 0	5		Feb. 1861
5000	Round Hill (cop., ld.), Salop	2 5 6	22s.	20s. 22s.	Mar. 1858
2000	Scorrier Con. (tin, cp.), St. Agnes	1 10 0	1⅛		Jan. 1861
10000	Sigford Con. (cop., tin) [L. £1]	0 11 0	¾		Dec. 1860
5000	Silver Bank (sil.-ld.) [L. £1]	0 5 0	6s.	¼ ⅜	Oct. 1859
100	Silver Rake (lead) [L. £20]	5 0 0	20	18 20	Jan. 1861
15000	Silv. Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]	0 5 0	2½	2 2½	April, 1860
512	South Basset (cop.), Gwennap	11 0 8	15		Feb. 1861
100	South Bryn Gwiog	5 0 0	25	23 25	
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal	0 12 0	1¼		May, 1860
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	2 3 6	¾	⅝ ¾	April, 1861
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	4 16 0	3¼	3 3¼	Jan. 1861
6138	S. Condurrow (tin, cp.), Camb.	1 16 6	16s.	14s. 15s.	Mar. 1861
2283	Sou. Crenver (cop.), Crowan	9 13 6	3¼		Oct. 1860
6000	South Darren (ld.) [L. £3½]	2 5 0	1¼		April, 1860
65000	S. Dev. Iron & Gen. Min. [L. £1] [S.E.]		⅞		Fully paid.
1024	South Ding Dong, Gulval	0 10 0	¾		Aug. 1860
6000	S. Dolcoath & Carnarthen Con.	2 2 0	4		Feb. 1861
1024	South Garras, Kenwyn	7 17 10	4½		Jan. 1861
6000	South Gernick (tin), Crowan	0 2 6	⅜		Oct. 1860
1000	South Gorland	6 0 0	6	5 6	Aug. 1860
1024	So. Herodsfoot (ld.), Liskeard	1 2 6	1¾		Aug. 1859
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	0 19 6	⅝		Mar. 1861
4000	South Minera [L. £5¼]	1 12 0	3¼		Mar. 1861
5537	So. Phœnix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0	1¾		Jan. 1859
1024	South Tresavean, Gwennap	2 1 6	1½		April, 1861
25	S. Wendron Con. (tin), Wendron	25 0 0	—		
4096	S. Wh. Betsy, Mary Tavy, Dv.	1 3 6	1		Feb. 1861
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	2 8 10	4		Nov. 1860
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	9 10 8	1		Nov. 1859
1000	South Wh. Kitty (tin), Lelant	1 0 0	1¼		May, 1861
6000	S. Wh. Leisure (cop.), Perran	0 1 0	¼		April, 1861
1024	S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	0 17 0	2⅛		Mar. 1861
2048	Sou. Wh. Margaret (tin, cop.)	0 10 0	1		April, 1861
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	24 3 0	19		April, 1861
794	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just	6 7 0	3¼		Mar. 1860
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cp., tin)	7 14 6	2⅛		Aug. 1860
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 16 0	1¼		Dec. 1858
1024	St. Ives Wheal Allen (tin)	4 10 0	6	5 6	Feb. 1861
1000	Stencoose and Mawla (tin, cp.)	2 0 0	2		April, 1861
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	24 8 0	36	34 36	Oct. 1860
5000	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavis.	5 10 0	1¼		Dec. 1860
3000	Tees Side (ld.), Cumberland	3 18 0	7s.	5s. 6s.	Jan. 1861
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	1 5 6	3	2½ 2¾	Jan. 1861
2000	Trefulack Uni. (tin), St. Enoder	2 10 0	3		April, 1861
6000	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	0 12 0	1¼		April, 1860
2000	Tregullow Consols (tin, cop.)	0 5 0	1¾		Nov. 1860
5000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	5 18 8	4¼	3¾ 4	Dec. 1860
1024	Trencrom (tin), Uny Lelant	9 10 0	3	2¼ 2¾	Mar. 1861
8000	Tretoil (copper, tin)	2 7 6	1⅛		Jan. 1861
5600	Trevenen and Tremenheere	5 9 0	2½		Feb. 1861
1024	Trevoole, Crowan, Cornwall	21 16 2	7	7½	May, 1861
4096	Treweatha (sil.-ld.), Menhen.	4 6 0	½		Feb. 1861
2048	Treworlis, Wendron	1 10 0	2		Mar. 1859
4000	Trumpet Unit. (tin), Wendron	0 10 6	14s.		April, 1861
3000	Tyne Head (ld., cop.) [L. £1]	0 12 0	¾		Sept. 1860
1024	Tyringham Consols (tin)	1 10 0	2¾		Feb. 1860
5000	United Mines (cp., &c.), Tav.	4 9 6	1⅛	1	May, 1861
1250	Vale of Ffrith (lead) [L. £2]	0 5 0	1½		April, 1861
6000	Virtuous Lady (cop.), Tavist.	1 0 0	1¾		Feb. 1860
1000	Waenlas (ld.), Denbigh. [L. £10]	8 0 0	5		Aug. 1859
3000	Watermouth Gt. Sil.-Lead [L.]	5 0 0	6		Fully paid.
4000	Wentnor [L. £2½]	1 10 0	1		April, 1861
1024	W. Alfred (copper), Phillack	36 16 5	—		Sept. 1859
100	W. Bryn Gwiog (ld.) [L. £20]	5 0 0	38	36 38	Jan. 1861
1218	W. Condurrow (tin, cop.), Cam.	4 7 2	4		Mar. 1861
16	West Denbigh (ld.), Denbigh	35 0 0	50		Oct. 1860
30000	W. Devon Con. (cop.), [L. £1]	0 7 6	¼		Feb. 1860
4620	W. Great Work (tin), Germoe	0 8 0	—		Mar. 1861
25000	West Par Con. (cp.) St. Blazey	1 8 6	¼		Sept. 1860
6000	W. Polmear (tin, cp.), St. Austell	0 10 0	1	1 1¼	Feb. 1861
1600	W. Rose Down (cop.), Caradon	3 0 0	12	11 12	Aug. 1860
256	West Sharp Tor (cop.) Rillaton	126 0 0	35		Mar. 1861
5000	W. Snailbeach (lead) [L. £2]	1 0 0	1¼		July, 1860
4096	West South Caradon (copper)	1 12 0	2½		Nov. 1860
1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	7 15 0	5		April, 1861
5000	West Tolcarne (cop.), Crowan	1 11 6	⅝		April, 1861
512	West Tolgus (cop.), Redruth	12 0 0	—		Jan. 1861
5120	West Tolvadden (cop., tin)	0 15 0	—		Mar. 1861
1879	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	8 0 0	4¼		Mar. 1861
4000	West Wendron (tin), Wendron	0 13 0	13s.		Mar. 1861
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	68 15 0	21	19 21	April, 1861
10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, &c.)	2 12 6	¾		Jan. 1859
1024	West Wheal Lovell, Wendron	1 0 0	1		Oct. 1860
3000	W. Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel.	2 8 0	⅞		April, 1861
6000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	3 2 0	4	3½ 4	Mar. 1861
2048	Wh. Agnes (silv.-ld), St. Kew	—	1		No call.
1024	Wh. Anna (ld., blende), Perranz.	0 8 6	⅜		Feb. 1861
100	Wheal Anne (tin), St. Austell	1 10 0	3¼		Mar. 1861
5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	0 15 0	¾		No call.
6140	Wh. Arthur (cop.), Calstock	3 9 0	6s.	5s. 6s.	
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	4 0 0	6½		Mar. 1861
3000	Wheal Conquer (tin, copper)	1 0 0	1⅜	1¼	Sept. 1860
6000	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	0 13 6	13s.	11s. 12s.	Feb. 1861
5120	Wheal Cupid (cop.), Redruth	3 13 0	1½	1¼	Feb. 1861
512	Wh. Damsel (cp., tin), Gwennap	20 0 0	21	20 21	Feb. 1861
4000	Wh. Emma (cp) Buckfastleigh	2 12 6	1		Jan. 1860
4096	Wheal Emma (tin), Breage	0 10 0	¾		Aug. 1860
720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	22 10 0	5½		Sept. [illegible]
6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	6 16 0	3	2½ 2¾	Feb. 1861
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	4 0 0	2	2	Sept. 1860
6000	Wh. Harris (ld., cop.), Lifton	0 10 6	1		Feb. 1861
1024	Wheal Hearle, St. Just	7 10 0	13	12½ 13½	Sept. 1860
6000	Wh. Henry, Helvn. (lead) [L.]	1 0 0	1		Fully paid.
512	Wheal Hendra (tin), Breage	1 12 6	2¾		April, 1861
10000	Wh. Lopes (tin, zinc) [L. £1]	0 10 0	—		Feb. 1860
100	Wheal Louisa (cop.), Redruth	10 0 0	120		No call.
5640	Wh. Mary Emma (tin) Lydford	0 10 3	—		April, 1861
6000	Wheal Moyle, Gwennap	2 0 0	2½	2½ 3	Aug. 1860
5000	Wheal Nelson	0 10 0	—		
6000	Wh. Norris (tin, cp.), St. Cleer	0 17 4	23s.		Feb. 1861
256	Wheal Polmear, St. Austell	17 10 0	220		
2315	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	2 3 0	½		April, 1861
1000	Wh. Prosper (cp., tin), Breage	6 0 0	3		Dec. 1860
1879	Wheal Prospidnick	1 11 0	5¼		Feb. 1861
240	Wh. Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	62 10 0	50		Mar. 1861
600	Wheal Rose (ld.), St. Columb	1 0 0	6		No call.
1024	Wh. Sicily (sil.-ld.), Broadoak	2 10 0	3		April, 1861
4096	Wheal Sidney (tin), Plympton	3 7 1	1⅜	1⅛ 1⅜	April, 1861
2048	Wh. Sithney & Carnmeal Uni.	4 10 0	3		Mar. 1861
1024	Wheal St. Andrew (copper)	5 0 0	5		Jan. 1860
6000	Wheal Tehidy (cop.), Illogan	5 5 0	½		Dec. 1860
512	Wheal Trannack, Sithney	2 0 0	—		Mar. 1861
512	Wh. Trefusis (cop.) Gwennap	26 5 0	3		Aug. 1859
6000	Wheal Trevelyan (tin, copper)	1 9 8	1		Feb. 1861
6000	Wheal Union (cop.), Redruth	3 0 0	5		April, 1861
6000	Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwinear	10 12 6	16s.	19s. 21s.	May, 1861
4096	Wh. Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	7 19 6	4¼	4 4¼	Mar. 1861
1024	Wheal Vyvyan (copper)	0 10 0	—		Dec. 1860
6000	Wheal Welcome (tin, copper)	1 0 0	4½		April, 1859
6400	Whitford (lead), Holywell	10 16 6	—		May, 1860
5000	Willow Bank (lead) [L.]	2 3 0	4s.		April, 1861
1024	Worvas Downs (tin), Lelant	3 0 0	5	4 5	Mar. 1861
4096	Wrey Consols, Buckfastleigh	0 8 0	¾		Dec. 1860
3170	Yarner (copper), Devon	2 7 6	2		Mar. 1861

*** Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

*** Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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